



No 64,159

THURSDAY OCTOBER 24 1991

40p

Wave of prosecutions will follow

Marital rape ruled illegal by law lords

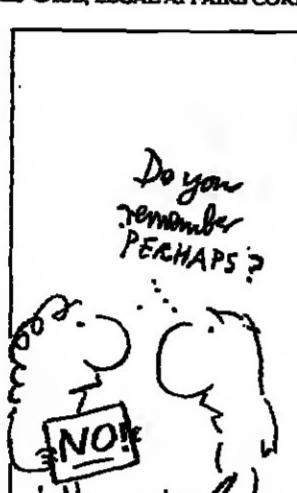
By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

A FLURRY of prosecutions is expected after a House of Lords ruling yesterday that men can be found guilty of raping their wives. A new act of parliament to enshrine the principle is also likely.

Five law lords unanimously swept away the 250-year-old notion that women agree to sexual intercourse on marriage and cannot retract their consent. Modern marriage was a partnership of equals, not one in which the wife was the subservient chattel of the husband, they said.

At least a dozen cases held in the pipeline pending the ruling will now go ahead, and a wife's right to say "no" will probably be reinforced by new legislation after the government receives the Law Commission's final report on the subject. The commission has recommended that rape in marriage be a crime.

Yesterday's judgment, in the case of a Leicester man jailed for three years for assault and attempted rape against his estranged wife, laid to rest the principle established by Chief Justice Hale in 1736 that by marriage, a woman gave her body and irrevocable consent to sexual intercourse with her husband.



somehow survived for nearly three centuries. This is really a step towards making it clear legally that women have the right to say "no" to sex, even if they are married. It overturns 250 years of legal sexual slavery which has been based not on a court case but on an 18th century judge's decision that a husband could not rape his wife.

John Patten the Home Office minister also welcomed the judgment. "I strongly feel that a rapist is a rapist, whether he is married to his victim or not. The law needed to be clarified and today's decision has done that. I asked the Law Commission last year to look at what needed to be done, if anything, by Parliament. I look forward to their final report as soon as possible."

Jo Richardson, Labour's spokeswoman on women's affairs, said she was delighted by the ruling and promised that a Labour government would introduce a law to confirm the position. "It's fine and very welcome to have case law like this," she said. "But it still leaves it to the whim of the court and the whim of the judges. We need to make women feel secure and know that if they take a case they have got a reasonable chance of getting through with it."

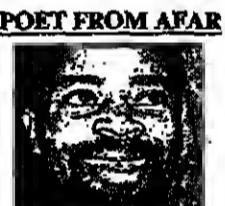
The verdict was also welcomed by Roger Daw, senior policy lawyer for the Crown Prosecution Service, which started the ball rolling in 1989 with a policy decision to test whether Chief Justice Hale's proposition still applied. "We are pleased that the House of Lords has clarified the law in this difficult area," he said.

Until recently, the accepted law had been that rape within marriage was committed only where the couple were legally separated or a non-molestation order was in force. But Mr Justice Owen, the trial judge in the Leicester case, held that a wife who had left her husband had the right to refuse intercourse.

Now the old principle has been overruled by 11 judges — all men — that right is likely to apply to all women, including those still living with their husbands.

Right to say 'no', page 3
Law Report, page 34

TODAY IN THE TIMES



Ben Okri's Booker prize-winning novel about a Nigerian spirit-child is an enchanting (if difficult) read, Philip Howard discovers Page 16

AMNESIAC CHARM



Emma Thompson may lose her memory but her husband, Kenneth Branagh, has not lost his passion for overkill Page 17

DARKNESS AT NOON

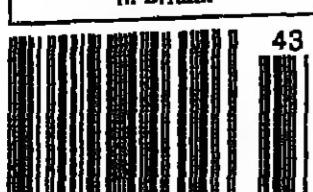


When will the world stop admiring blatant tyranny? Bernard Levin on a man who spent 35 years in the Soviet Gulag Page 18

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12 pages of top jobs in today's appointments section, circulate in Britain



Why fast food comes a lot slower in Mexico

By PETER VICTOR

AS you ponder your burdened lot, working to pay for a new dishwasher, car or smart designer outfit, spare a thought for your counterpart in Mexico, who will have to work ten times as long for the same goods.

Kilting out a home with a refrigerator, frying pan, electric sewing machine, colour television, electric iron, vacuum cleaner, hair dryer and camera would take just over three weeks of toil for a worker in London. In Mexico City, a new year resolution to save up for the goods would not be fulfilled until the year was almost out.

Figures detailing the relative fortunes of workers of the world are published in the latest edition of the Union Bank of Switzerland's *Pricings and Earnings around the Globe*. The report compares purchasing power in 48 cities, illustrating

income levels and the costs of goods and services.

A decent business suit, blazer, jeans, shirt, socks and shoes will set you back £421 in London, while in Lagos, Nigeria, you can expect to pay the equivalent of £111. There, however, the average company department manager takes home £1,929 a year and would be working for nearly 2½ months to pay his tailor's bill. In London the same manager nets £15,263 and could settle up in less than a fortnight.

Before Londoners become smug, however, they should reflect on the fact that, adjusted for the number of hours worked, employees in Zurich, Geneva, Copenhagen, Oslo and Helsinki earn 80 per cent to 135 per cent more than their counterparts in the cities surveyed by UBS: £49,356 for the departmental manager.

Perhaps the most prosaic illustration in the study shows that the average Mexican would have to work for nearly four hours to buy a McDonald's Big Mac with French fries — a repast within half an hour's labour for the average working Londoner. The burger as economic indicator gets around the problem of varying consumer habits which arises when comparing purchasing power on an entire basket of goods.

The study reveals that Sydney and Chicago have the shortest working times for a Big Mac at 16 minutes each. Los Angeles and Toronto workers have to work for 20 minutes, as do those in Zurich and Luxembourg.

Mexican workers have to put in 2 hours and 55 minutes and their colleagues in Manila only ten minutes less. More than two hours are required in Bombay and Lagos.

Working time necessary to buy a hamburger

City	1 hamburger in minutes
Amsterdam	31
Bogota	38
Bombay	131
Buenos Aires	105
Dublin	18
Johannesburg	35
Lagos	130
London	36
Los Angeles	20
Mexico City	235
Nairobi	22
New York	25
Panama	39
Sao Paulo	106
Singapore	70
Sydney	16
Tokyo	21
Zurich	20

* Big Mac and large portion of French fries

Source: Union Bank of Switzerland



Hours in jail: Sizannah Jackson, the former fashion assistant jailed for 18 months for stealing from her employer, with her 11-week-old daughter Isabella yesterday. Within hours she was freed on bail to be with the ailing baby. Mother freed, page 3

Germany plans joint missions with Britain in Soviet republics

By MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

BRITAIN and Germany are planning to set up joint diplomatic missions in the independent Soviet republics as a first step towards pooling much of their embassy work abroad.

Mr Hurd and Herr Genscher will summon their two ambassadors and consuls-general in Moscow to the Leipzig conference. Both countries are pessimistic about the downward spiral in the Soviet Union, though they differ over how much aid should be given for the winter and in long-term assistance. Both believe that individual Soviet republics will play a greater political role, and want to cultivate links with the republics' leaders while co-ordinating technical help.

The proposals envisage Britain and Germany sharing the same buildings, embassy services, infrastructure and possibly consular staff in each of the new independent republics. They would also pool political analyses, sending joint dispatches to London and Bonn. Commercial divisions would probably remain separate, however, as British and German diplomats might be in competition for contracts.

The proposals are a radical development of EC plans to co-ordinate and, if possible, unify diplomatic representation overseas. So far these plans propose that EC embassies consult each other regularly, offer consular help to the citizens of EC nations that do not have embassies in the countries concerned, and try to co-ordinate initiatives and demarcations.

Britain believes it will be easier to co-ordinate diplomatic work with Germany than with any other EC nation — partly because the two foreign services are similarly structured and have no constitutional difficulties with joint representation. France, on the other hand, forbids the president of the republic to be represented abroad by anyone other than a French citizen.

The proposal is the kind of concrete step towards a common policy that Britain believes must precede more ambitious decisions to pool foreign policy-making. Ironically, Britain is likely to move faster than France on this issue, although France and Germany strongly support a common EC foreign policy.

There will be a flurry of top-level consultations next week. Mr Hurd and Herr Genscher

EC stakes raised by Delors

From GEORGE BROCK
IN STRASBOURG

JACQUES Delors raised the stakes in the European Community's troubled political union talks yesterday when he said that changing the way the community's joint foreign policy is decided will be the crux of the treaty. Britain strongly opposes the changes he advocates.

M Delors, president of the EC's policy-making commission, told the European parliament that the EC must commit itself to closer common action in foreign policy. EC leaders are due to complete the treaty at a summit in Maastricht in seven weeks.

M Delors, supported by President Mitterrand of France and Helmut Kohl, the chancellor of Germany, emphasised that the test of the EC's will to act together will be its willingness to use majority voting for some foreign policy decisions. EC common foreign policies are decided unanimously.

Continued on page 24, col 6



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Fashion assistant sentenced

Judge frees mother to be with sick baby after day in jail

By RAY CLANCY

SUZANNAH Jackson, the former personal assistant to Linda Cierach, the fashion designer, was yesterday set to jail for nine months for stealing clothes and cash totalling £25,000 from her employer, but hours later she was freed after being granted bail by a High Court judge.

Jackson, aged 31, was jailed for a total of 18 months, nine of which were suspended, by Southwark crown court, south London. Her lawyer immediately applied for bail pending an appeal against conviction and sentence.

She was reunited last night with her daughter Isabella, aged three months, after spending most of the day behind bars at Holloway prison, north London. Earlier

she had been led to the cells weeping because she was worried about being separated from her daughter who was born prematurely and still suffers bouts of illness. Six hours later Mr Justice Brooke granted Jackson unconditional bail.

"She is obviously relieved that she will not be separated from her daughter. She is overwhelmed by the result," a spokeswoman for Jackson's lawyers said. Michael Fisher, her lawyer, had said after his client was sentenced that the judge had been harsh.

Last night criminal law experts said that the decision to grant Jackson bail was unusual but not unheard of. Her lawyers would have argued that separation from her

baby represented a strong reason for granting bail and would also have indicated to the judge in chambers that they had good grounds for an appeal.

Jackson knew when she appeared in court yesterday that she was likely to be sent to jail as Judge Anwyld-Davies, QC, had told her two weeks ago when she was found guilty of nine charges of theft from Miss Cierach's company that he was considering a custodial sentence.

In an interview with *The Times* Jackson said that her greatest nightmare was being separated from Isabella. "I am a nursing mother. Isabella is 11 weeks old and unwell. Surely everything possible should be done before separating a child and a mother or sending them both to prison," she said.

When she sat in the dock listening to the judge who described her as being guilty of a "disgraceful and mean betrayal of trust", she looked distraught.

Jackson wept as the judge told her: "It is sad to see a person of your intelligence and acumen in the position in which you are today — your reputation for honesty gone forever and gone through the shameful betrayal of your employer's trust and confidence in you."

Two weeks ago the jury that found Jackson guilty heard that she had used blank cheques signed by her employer before she went to holiday to buy a car worth £8,500 and to pay more than £1,200 towards her rent on a flat. She had also taken clothes worth £1,500.

Jackson had hoped to be made managing director of the firm, which has since gone into voluntary liquidation. But her world collapsed when Miss Cierach did not approve of her new boyfriend. The theft charges followed.

Yesterday Sheilagh Davies, Jackson's counsel, pleaded with the judge to be lenient. She said that Jackson had not been a "professional, considered or premeditated thief", and that she had not tried hard to hide what she had done.

She said that Jackson had hoped to fly home to her family in Australia to start a new life if all her sentence had been suspended.

Killing of armed raider was lawful

By RICHARD DUCE

A FATHER publicly forgave the man who shot dead his son during an armed raid after a coroner said yesterday that the killing had been lawful.

Colin Budd, aged 19, whose friends had said he had idolised the Kray twins and spoke of "going out in a blaze of glory" was killed by Peter Lamb, a gun shop manager, when, carrying a gun, he tried to rob the store in Colchester, Essex, last August.

After the inquest David Budd grasped Mr Lamb's hand and urged him out to blame himself for his son's death. Mr Lamb, aged 42, said: "I have nightmares about it every day. It means a lot to me to know his family don't blame me."

The Colchester inquest was told that Budd, who had previous convictions for armed robbery, brandished sawn-off shotgun as he entered the shop and demanded cash and the keys to a gun cabinet. He pointed the gun towards the head of Mr Lamb's employer, Richard Ward, and threatened to kill him and a customer Robert Burrell.

Mr Lamb, a clay pigeon shooting expert, picked up a loaded .38 revolver from behind the counter and shot Budd through the chest, kill-

ing him instantly. Mr Lamb, of Dedham, near Colchester, said: "I told him again and again not to shoot but he kept shooting and threatening to kill us all. He was very agitated. I picked up the revolver and cocked it. Then he heard me click the revolver and said 'What was that?' Then he turned to point the gun at me I shot him and that was it."

Dr Malcolm Weir, the coroner, said: "Under the Criminal Law Act of 1967 a person may use reasonable force for self-defence or the defence of another. Peter Lamb was in no doubt that he and Mr Ward were in personal danger and firing the gun was the only way out."

Detective Inspector Richard Block said that the shotgun used by Budd, of Colchester, could not be fired.

"However, I have come to the conclusion that Peter Lamb shot Budd because it was the only way he saw to save his and his boss's life," he said.

Last week John Burrow, Essex chief constable, revoked Mr Ward's registration as a firearms dealer because it was illegal to keep a loaded firearm behind the counter. Mr Ward has 21 days to appeal.

DPP wins plea over detectives

By QUENTIN COWDREY
HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE Director of Public Prosecutions was yesterday given leave to appeal against a magistrate's decision to discharge three former detectives accused of conspiring to pervert the course of justice in connection with the Guildford Four case.

The judicial review hearing, which will be contested by the former officers from Surrey police, is expected to start in the High Court on December 2 and last four days. Announcing the decision of the High Court yesterday, Mr Justice Potts said he was satisfied that the DPP could argue that the Bow Street stipendiary magistrate, Ronald Bartle, acted unreasonably in deciding that prosecution of the officers was amounted to an abuse of legal process.

Mr Bartle dismissed the charges at the end of a five-day hearing in June after concluding that the defendants' chances of a fair trial had been jeopardised by delays in bringing them to court, prejudicial media comment and the fact that they had not been formally cautioned before making statements.

He voiced concern about the problems of investigating events of 17 years ago. The Crown's case is that in 1974 the officers fabricated and put forward notes of interviews with Patrick Armstrong, one of four men jailed for life for IRA bombings of public houses in Guildford. The four were freed in October 1989 by the Court of Appeal. Mr Bartle initially prevented reporting of his reasons for discharging the officers, but the ban was lifted by the High Court.

The three retired detectives are former Detective Superintendent Thomas Style, former Detective Sergeant John Donaldson and Detective Constable Veron Attwell. No officers have been disciplined as a result of the case.

Wood, the fuel of the 21st century

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

OFFICIALS and ministers at the energy department have identified a promising new fuel for the 21st century.

Forget the awesome but elusive power of nuclear fusion, expensive electricity barrages and pricey solar cells. Wood is ready to make a comeback, helping to meet Britain's energy bill without harming the environment.

Indeed so impressed is the energy department with the potential of wood that Colin Moynihan, minister responsible for renewables, yesterday announced plans for up to £12 million funding at a three-day conference in

Under the energy department's plans five farms in the south of England will be chosen as pilot sites for the growing and coppicing of poplars and willows for fuel. Coppicing, the ancient forestry cultivation technique, is seen as the biggest source of wood fuel able to produce the equivalent of six million tonnes of oil by the end of the decade.

The five farms, which in April 1992 will be able to qualify for funds under the Forestry Commission's woodlands grant scheme, will then become training centres for other farms.

The European Community, anxious to see meat mountains cut, is paying farmers to set aside arable land or to grow alternative crops that could be used for energy. By the end of the decade up to one million hectares of arable farmland could be surplus. The Forestry Commission and the Countryside Commission are reclaiming land around Britain's towns and cities for new forests.

Officials involved in the Forest of Merca scheme, a 20,000-hectare new forest in the West Midlands, have already indicated that some of the wood grown might be harvested for wood-to-energy schemes.

Moynihan: potential for saving £700m a year

Bristol dedicated to this remarkable fuel. Mr Moynihan said the energy implications of wood were considerable, and could save nearly seven million tonnes of oil a year or about £700 million.

The announcement of significant funds signals the government's co-operation that, after a decade of research into new methods of harvesting forestry wastes, boilers and other combustion systems and coppicing schemes, wood is ready to make its mark. It echoes the conclusions of countries elsewhere, with Sweden recently unveiling plans to



Inside story: Dame Ninette de Valois, founder of the Royal Ballet, leaves the Royal Opera House in London yesterday with Wayne Sleep, the dancer, after a briefing on the musicians' dispute that has halted performances. Leading article, page 19

Court upholds the right of wives to say no

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE marital rape judgment yesterday laid to rest the principle established by Chief Justice Hale in 1736. It is likely to be cited as the basis for prosecutions by the thousands of women who have suffered without recourse to the law.

In the ruling Lord Keith of Kinkel, the senior law lord, rejected the 250-year-old principle that a woman gave her body and irrevocable consent to sexual intercourse with her husband under all circumstances. He said it was anachronistic and offensive that marriage in modern times was a partnership of equals and one in which the wife was the subservient chattel of the husband.

Marital rape is not the rare event that some allege; the Middlesex Centre for Criminology has said that its nationwide survey of 1,000 women has shown that as many as one in seven claim to have been forced by husbands to submit to sexual intercourse against their will.

The Law Commission has brought out a working paper recommending that rape is marriage becomes a criminal offence and also that wives who accuse their husbands of rape should be compelled to give evidence against them. Its final report, taking account of yesterday's ruling and evidence it has received, is expected in the new year.

The law lords' ruling is the result of an initiative by the Crown Prosecution Service

(CPS) which started a group of prosecutions alleging rape within marriage. The CPS decided to prosecute the cases as they were "at the margins of what was previously understood as the limit of the exemptions to marital rape prosecution." Under these exemptions, husbands lost immunity from rape charges if a couple was legally separated or a court order was in force prohibiting the husband from molesting the wife.

In the Leicester case which reached the Lords yesterday, new ground was being tested because there was no legal separation or court order. The trial judge, Mr Justice Owen, convicted the man. But confusion over the true state of the law remained: in other cases, two other High Court judges reached different conclusions.

When yesterday's case came before the Court of Appeal in March, however, a special five-judge court headed by Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, unanimously dismissed the centuries-old legal principle that a man can rape his wife with impunity.

The time had come, Lord Lane then said, "when the law should declare that a rapist remains a rapist and is subject to the criminal law, irrespective of his relationship with his victim."

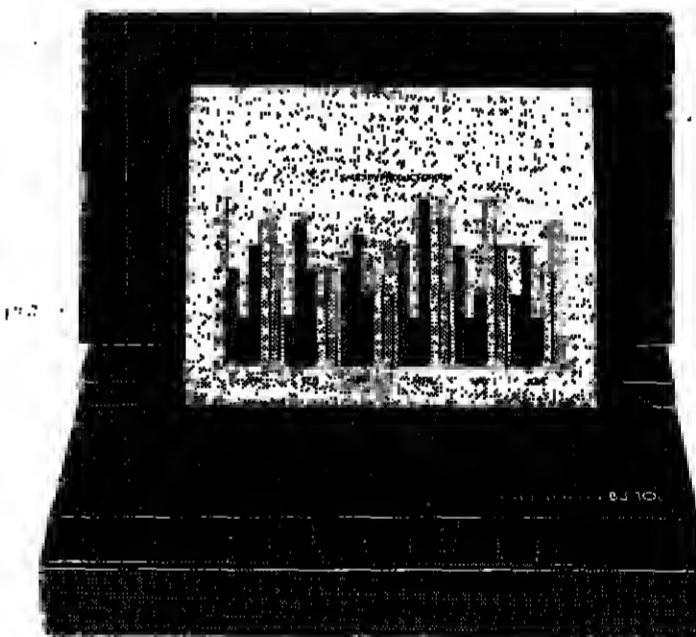
Yesterday the law lords unequivocally and finally laid that doctrine to rest.

Wave of prosecutions, page 1
Law Report, page 34

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Grant sets cathedrals on road to £185m restoration

By JOHN YOUNG

AT LEAST £185 million will be needed over the next ten years to repair and maintain England's cathedrals, a survey published yesterday says.

The publication coincides with the announcement of the first grants, of just over £2 million, by English Heritage to 35 of the 61 Church of England and Roman Catholic cathedrals. Lord Montagu of Beaufort, chairman of English Heritage, described it as an historic day which marked the start of a new era of partnership and co-operation between church and state.

The announcement follows the government's agreement last year to provide £1.5 million over the next three years in grants for urgent repairs. A further £1 million will be made available in 1992-3, and £5.5 million in 1993-4.

The largest grant, £235,000, goes to Ely, Cambridgeshire, for repairs to St Catherine's Chapel and for the conservation of 14th century wall paintings. Among the other main beneficiaries are Lichfield, Staffordshire, which receives £225,000 for the

pointing and conservation of the southwest spire, repaving of the south choir aisle and repair of the 1680 bell-frame; Winchester, Hampshire, £165,000 for repairs to the stonework of the north aisle and central tower, and re-leading of the central tower roof; and Newcastle upon Tyne, £160,000 for maintenance of the upper tower.

At the other end of the scale Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, has been allotted £5,000 for the conservation of eight early 16th century parapet statues, and Derby £7,000 for re-roofing of the vestries.

John Southgate, Dean of

York and chairman of the Association of English Cathedrals, said he noted "with a twinkle in my eye" that two of the largest grants had gone to the two cathedrals that charged for admission. Ely and St Paul's. The London cathedral received £150,000.

Forty cathedrals applied for grants towards repairs totalling some £6.4 million. Thirty five applications were accepted, four deferred for further consideration and one rejected because the work was not eligible under the scheme.

No one could doubt that such great buildings were a vital part of the nation's

heritage, Lord Montagu said. They formed architectural centrepieces to the cities that had grown up around them.

Originally, when the first money was allocated by government for church grants, cathedrals were specifically excluded at the request of the church authorities in order that parish churches could benefit, he pointed out. But times had changed and cathedrals were no longer so able to raise their own money by appeal.

The survey of the condition of cathedrals, commissioned by English Heritage, was carried out by Harry Fairhurst, former chairman of the Cathedral Architects Association.

Mr Fairhurst said yesterday that the survey had concluded that at least £24.3 million needed to be spent on major structural repairs in the next three years, and a further £93 million in the following seven years. To that had to be added the cost of contents conservation, archaeological recording and investment in new facilities essential to the effective use of the buildings: in all, £185 million.

TOP TEN CATHEDRALS RECEIVING GRANTS		
Cathedral	Grant	Main purpose
Ely	£235,000	Repair of St Catherine's Chapel
Lichfield	£225,000	Repairs to south west spire, south choir aisle, bell frame
Winchester	£165,000	Repairs to north nave aisle and central tower
Newcastle	£150,000	Maintenance of upper tower
St Paul's	£150,000	Re-leading of library roof
Salisbury	£80,000	Repairs and conservation of west front
Rochester	£75,000	Repair of masonry on the central tower
Hereford	£75,000	Repairs to stonework and roof of south west transept
Worcester	£75,000	Repairs to stonework and roof of south west transept
Gloucester	£60,000	Masonry repairs to the central tower

Source: English Heritage



Raising for the roof: John Kirkup replaces lead on St Paul's, granted £150,000 towards restoration costs

Lecturer wins libel damages

A POLYTECHNIC lecturer and her husband were awarded £25,725 for libel and slander damages against former neighbours in the High Court yesterday.

Jennifer Noble was awarded £15,750 and her husband Robert £9,975 damages against Gordon and Penelope Steel, who lived nearby in Hampstead, north London.

The Steels, who denied libel and slander, now live in Wirral and were not present or represented at the three-day hearing, although they had submitted a written defence.

The bulk of the damages was awarded over a letter which Mr Steel admitted sending to the editor of *The Digger* magazine, with copies to several people, including a police inspector, the Lodon Evening Standard newspaper, the headmaster of the school attended by the Nobles' three daughters and the director of the polytechnic where Dr Noble worked.

In the letter Mr Steel accused Mrs Noble of writing "factually incorrect, abusive and obscene" articles under a false name and of lying in wait for Mrs Steel to assault her. He accused both Nobles of making offensive remarks about the police and suggested the Nobles were co-habiting, pretending to be married.

Aids virus in babies increasing

By THOMAS PRENTICE MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

MORE than 140 children in Britain have been born with the Aids virus since 1982, including 45 who have developed the disease and 22 who have died from it, according to figures issued yesterday by the health department.

In the past 12 months, three times as many children born to HIV-positive mothers have contracted Aids as in the previous corresponding period. Although these numbers are still small — 19 new cases by the end of last month, compared to six in October 1990 — they reflect a growing heterosexual spread of the virus, Virginia Bottomley, the health minister, said.

The babies acquired the infection from their mothers during pregnancy or about the time of birth. "The figures show that transmission of HIV to women through sexual intercourse and injecting-drug misuse is continuing at a worrying rate," Mrs Bottomley said.

Since records began in 1982, 45 children are known to have developed Aids in this way, of which 22 have died. Another 97 children have been infected by their mothers, but have not yet gone on to develop Aids.

Rift opens on legal aid shortcomings

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE Home Office and the Lord Chancellor's department were in dispute yesterday over who was responsible for what the National Audit Office called "significant and material uncertainty as to the propriety ... of substantial sums of criminal legal aid expenditure".

The severe criticism of the legal aid accounts for 1990-1 came from Sir John Bourn, Comptroller and Auditor General, who said that in the light of audit findings of magistrates' courts, he had qualified his certificate on the legal aid account of the Lord Chancellor's department.

Yesterday the department distanced itself from blame for the poor management systems and lack of controls.

Although accountable for the legal aid vote, including spending on legal aid arising from grants made in the magistrates' courts, it had no responsibility for the magistrates' courts themselves, it said.

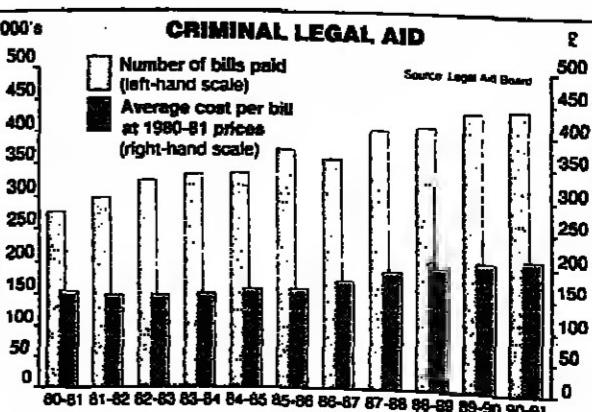
The department said that that meant it could not control the administrative procedures of the courts even though they affected spending for which the department was responsible.

However, the Home Office said that responsibility for legal aid expenditure and for the arrangement and control of it were matters for the department.

The lack of accountability for criminal legal aid will add weight to the case, supported by magistrates, that they should be taken from the Home Office and put with the rest of the courts under the Lord Chancellor's department.

In his report yesterday Sir John was concerned at the adequacy of systems and controls governing the grant of criminal legal aid in magistrates' courts. The bill for criminal legal aid in all courts was £33 million in 1990-1.

The audit office's main criticisms were of insufficient information on the grounds for which criminal legal aid was being sought, or whether they met the statutory criteria; a lack of clear evidence about checks on applicants' income as a basis for assessing contributions; variations in the documents supporting awards; and the need for more guidance and instruction to ensure improved procedures and consistency of treatment between courts.



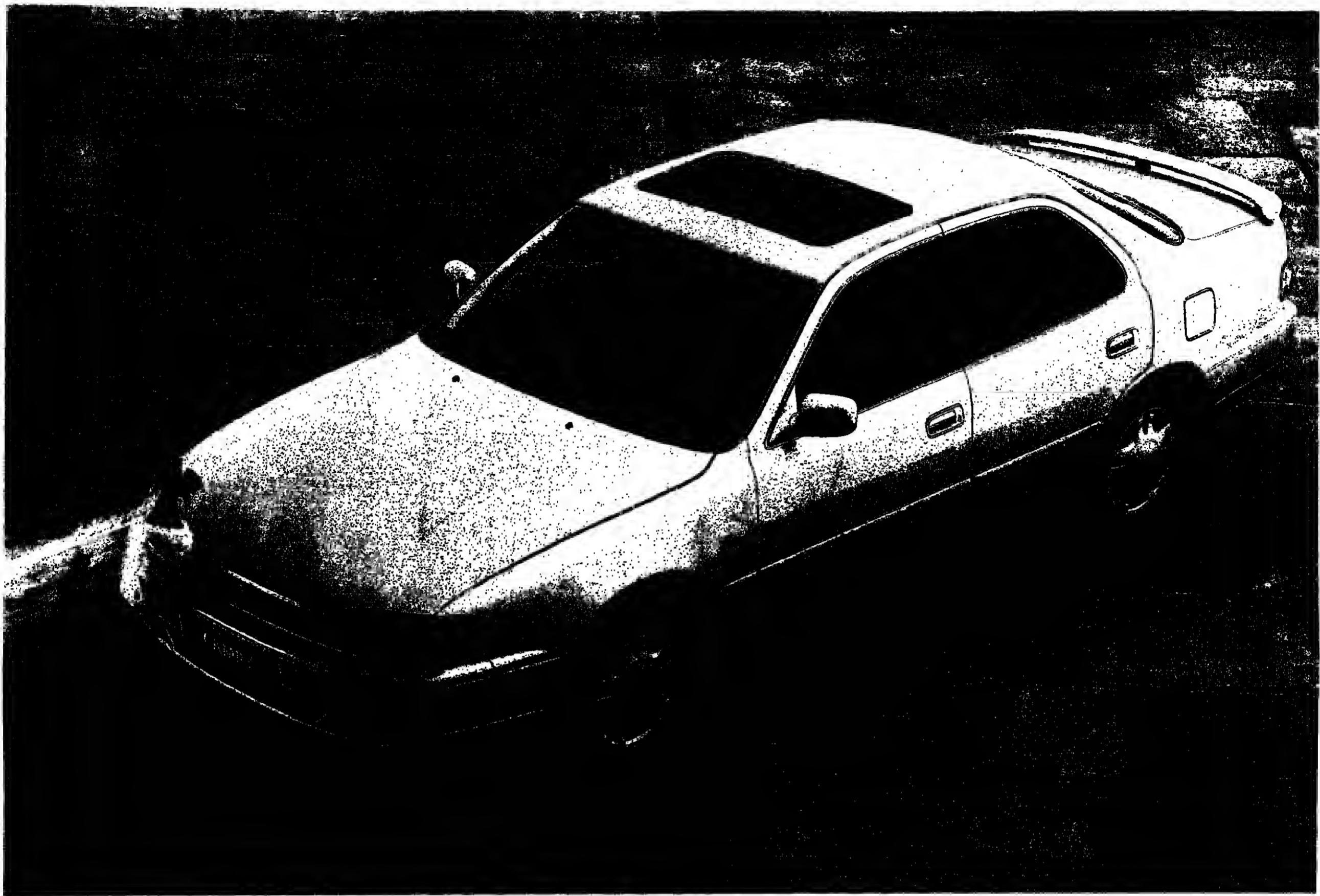
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"Only when the body is truly relaxed can inner peace be attained." We have to admit that the arrival of the new Toyota Camry did incline us towards cracking the odd bottle of champagne. Although, in deference to the quiet refinement of the car, the celebrations were naturally a little restrained.

All modesty aside; in design, technology, comfort and looks, it really is an incredibly sophisticated executive saloon.

It's also incredibly quiet. The Toyota Camry is designed to be keen but not heard.

The all alloy three litre 24 valve V6 engine whisks you from 0 to 60 in less than 9 seconds.

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Even travelling at speed, the engine has no need to raise its voice.

And in order that nothing should disturb the Camry's inner calm, we've fitted an electronically controlled automatic gearbox that changes gear so smoothly it's imperceptible.

We have also dealt with 'boom' (that old mixture of road, wind and engine noise that normally accompanies you the entire length of the motorway) by a mixture of clever design and ingenious innovation.

For instance, the Camry's engine and suspension are independently mounted on to

anti-vibration sub frames, effectively isolating you from the source of road and engine noise.

And by flush mounting everything from doors to door handles to lights, plus some clever aerodynamics, including specially fitted body panels that actually deflect noise away, we've cut wind rush to a hush.

But the car isn't just quiet. With creature comforts like a six-speaker RDS stereo, leather upholstery, electric sunroof and windows, ABS braking, catalytic converter and air conditioning all fitted as standard on the V6 GX, (along with a full 3 year warranty*) it's positively luxurious.

However, while the Camry's standards may be somewhat higher than other executive cars, its price certainly is not.

The range starts at £17,520 for the 16 valve 2.2 litre GL rising to £22,325 for the V6 GX.

Before you pay more for less, why not take a test drive? (To find your nearest dealer call 0420 22607).

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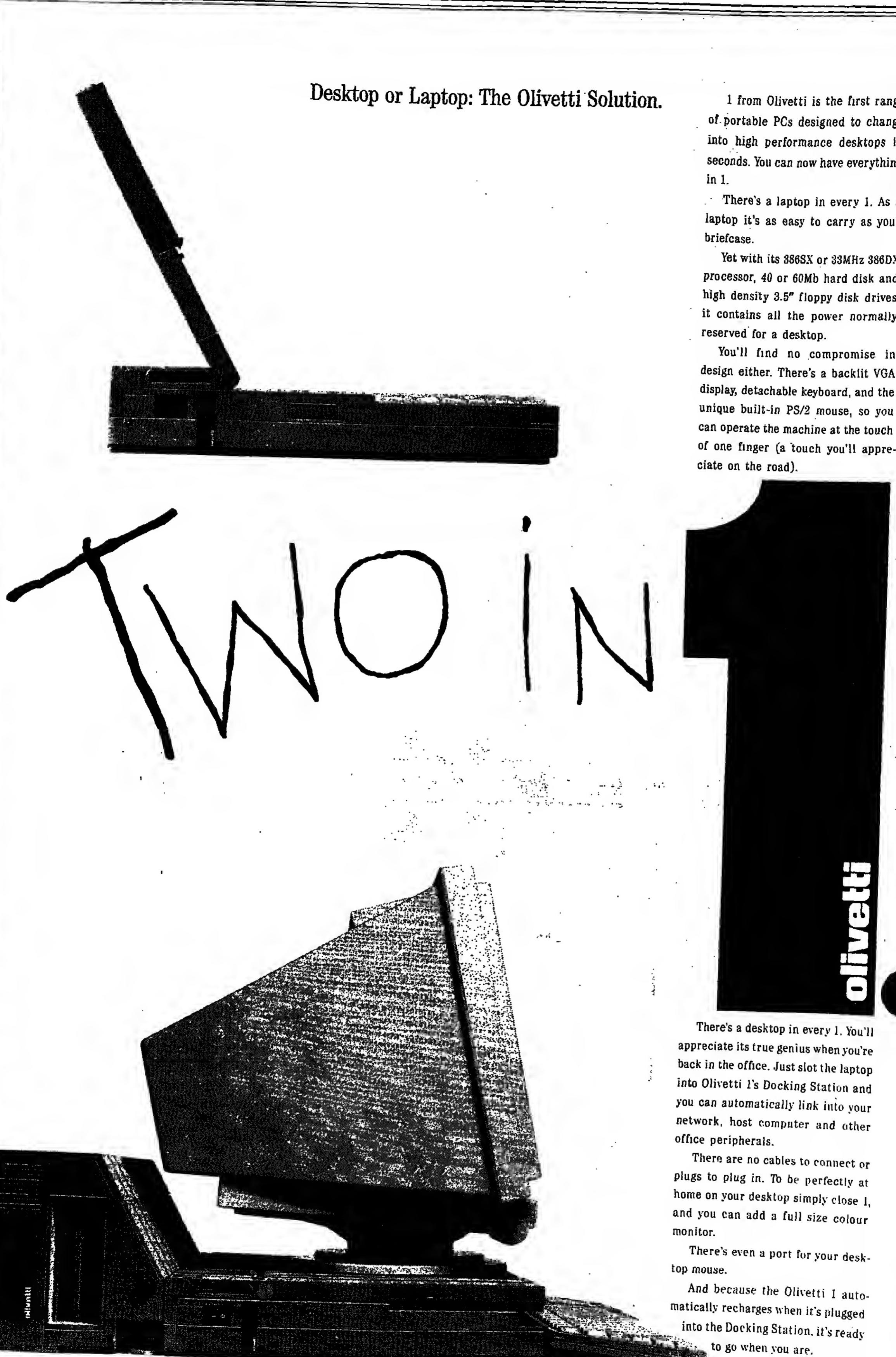
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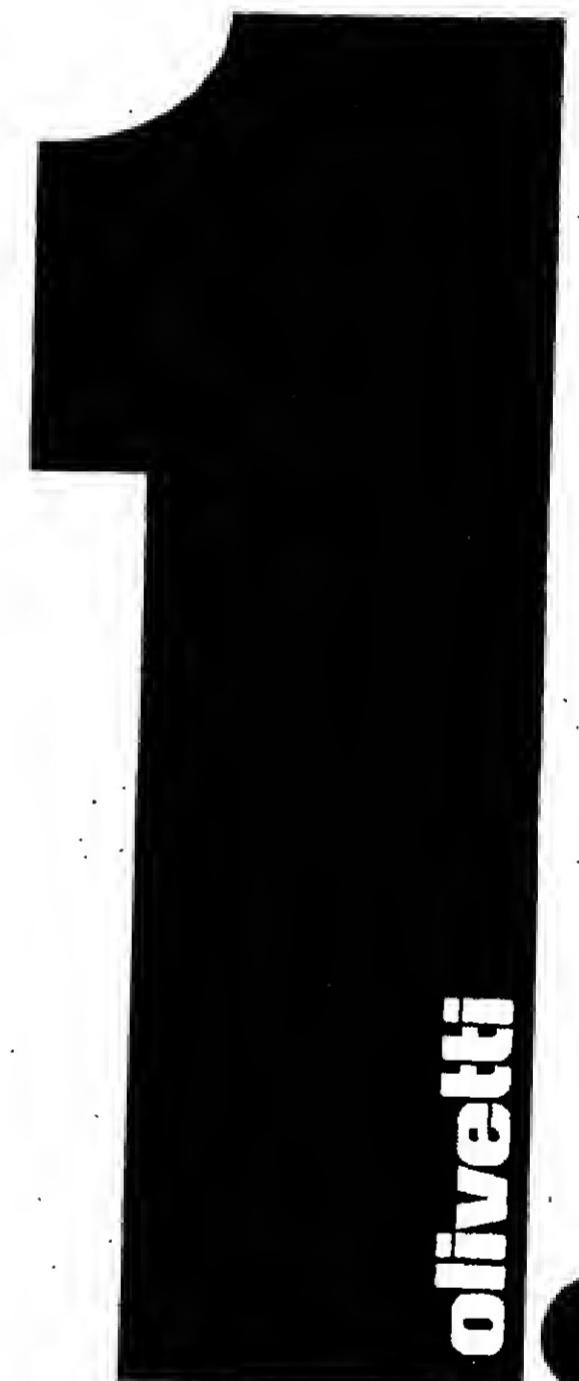


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By Simon
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Defence rebel voted top woman in shadow cabinet

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THREE years ago Neil Kinnock dismissed Ann Clwyd from his front bench for rebelling against him on defence. Yesterday she became the top woman in his shadow cabinet, certain of a cabinet job as minister of overseas development if Labour wins the general election.

In their last poll before the election Labour MPs have again rewarded the strong performers of the past 12 months. Ms Clwyd, who was first elected to the shadow cabinet in 1989 a year after her dismissal as a junior spokesman, has had a good year in one of the least fashionable posts.

One of the few shadow ministers with a spending commitment under her belt — Labour will aim to reach the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product on aid over a five-year term — Ms Clwyd impressed her colleagues with her handling of the Kurdish tragedy after the Gulf war. Her moving account of the plight of the Kurds after her visit to northern Iraq made a big impact on the Commons chamber. She was the second placed woman last year.

Bryan Gould, making one of his best showings for several years, earned approval for

his demolition job on the government as it replaced the poll tax with the council tax. He soared from seventeenth to fifth place, and secured 42 more votes than last year. He got his party's local elections campaign off to a flying start by unveiling detailed figures for Labour's "fair rates" alternative.

Robin Cook, in second place, gained the PLP's endorsement for the way he has harried ministers over the health service reforms. Gordon Brown, who topped the poll, has again been a thorn in the government's side. Frank Dobson, the shadow energy secretary, has led a forceful

onslaught on big pay rises for the heads of privatised industries and on business contributions to Tory party funds.

By parading his shadow cabinet on the stage at the Brighton conference Mr Kinnock was effectively telling his party that this was the team he wanted to take into the next election. The MPs followed his lead. Seven fewer candidates stood for election this year and the votes they received last time were redistributed to those who did stand. The result was that almost all 18 elected members got an increased vote even if their positions in the "league table" fell. John Prescott's

vote, for example, went up by 33. Even Jo Richardson, who finished in the last elected place, had ten more votes.

In an ideal world for Mr Kinnock the elected members would have included Martin O'Neill and Kevin McNamara, his defence and Northern Ireland spokesmen.

Only since 1981 has a Labour leader been bound to put into his first cabinet the people whom Labour MPs have elected to his shadow cabinet. The shadow cabinet, or its predecessor, the executive committee of the PLP, has been elected since the 1920s but it was only in the late Sixties that it took on the character of a "shadow" with man-to-man marking of the government ministers.

The last time Labour was on the threshold of government there were only 12 elected members in the shadow cabinet. The 12 elected in November 1973 — James Callaghan, Michael Foot, Reg Prentiss, Anthony Crosland, Roy Jenkins, Shirley Williams, Denis Healey, Tony Benn, Harold Lever, Merlyn Rees, Peter Shore and William Ross — all made it into the February 1974 cabinet but Harold Wilson, then prime minister, had the leeway to appoint many

more of his own choices, including Eric Varley and Barbara Castle.

Mr Kinnock will have no such latitude. The 18 elected members, plus himself and Roy Hattersley, the Lords leader and Lord Chancellor, will take his cabinet up to the maximum of 22 cabinet rank salaries. He can appoint others to the cabinet at less than cabinet salary, although he may ponder carefully before allowing such sensitive posts as defence and Northern Ireland to be in any way as being of "second-class" rank.

The rule introduced in 1989

requiring all MPs to vote for at least three women has made it much harder for men to break into the shadow cabinet. That has been the big obstacle in the way of Mr O'Neill. Yesterday he secured 86 votes, 23 higher than last year, and was the runner-up, but he was still 21 votes behind the last elected member. With less to shoot at these days in Labour's defence policy, ministers have recently begun focusing on Mr O'Neill's inability to get elected to the shadow cabinet as proof that Labour is weaker on defence than it cares to admit.

Leading article, page 19



Victor's smile: Ann Clwyd is rewarded for a good year in an unfashionable job

Winners and losers

Results: Elected: Gordon Brown 150, Robin Cook 149, John Smith 141, Ann Clwyd 137, Bryan Gould 136, Margaret Beckett 134, Frank Dobson 134, Tony Blair 132, Ann Taylor 126, David Clark 122, Donald Dewar 122, Jack Cunningham 121, Gerald Kaufman 121, Jack Straw 119, Michael Meacher 118, Barry Jones 113, Jo Richardson 107. Not elected: Tony Benn (Nottingham North West) 4, Tony Benn (Chesterfield) 39, Dennis Canavan (Falkirk West) 35, Bob Cryer (Bradford South) 29, Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow) 26, Ron

Davies (Caerphilly) 83, Llin Golding (Newcastle-under-Lyne) 61, Mildred Gordon (Bowl and Poplar) 40, Bernie Grant (Tottenham) 30, Harriet Harman (Peckham) 45, Joan Lester (Eccles) 72, Kevin McNamara (Hull North) 59, Martin O'Neill (Clackmannan) 86, George Robertson (Hamilton) 48, Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) 32, Clare Short (Brentwood and Ongar) 21, Clive Soley (Hammondsmith) 31, Chris Smith (Islington South and Finsbury) 32, Gavin Strang (Edinburgh East) 50, Keith Wilson, then prime minister, had the leeway to appoint many

Signs point to a gloomy outlook

Richard Ford finds that the Tories face an uphill struggle to hold the marginal seat of Langbaugh, still haunted by the effects of the 1981 recession

"WE thought Halifax was the name of one of the candidates," a Labour campaigner joked in the highly-marginal northeast seat of Langbaugh. But he could have substituted the name of any of the other well-known estate agents whose "for sale" signs clutter the constituency, a telling reminder of the lack of consumer confidence and the uphill task the Tories face in retaining the seat.

Although the Conservatives claim that the area has not been hit as hard as elsewhere by the recession, there is underlying concern at longer-term economic prospects and the jobs outlook.

Langbaugh, pronounced Langbough and created by the boundary commission, runs southeast from the suburbs of Middlesbrough in the moorlands of the Cleveland Hills and east to the dramatic cliffs of the North Yorkshire coast. Seven of the constituency's 17 wards are in the housing estates, both public and private, of south Middlesbrough.

In the east the iron ore mines that helped make Middlesbrough a steelmaking centre closed long ago, leaving a string of towns and villages with the characteristics of former mining communities. Along the coast, Saltburn-by-the-Sea and Marske-by-the-Sea, once home to a large number of retired people, are now dormitory towns for Teesside workers.

While the Tories argue that the constituency has not been hit as hard by the present economic downturn, Labour claims that this means little in an area still suffering from the 1981 recession. Unemployment has risen by 20 per cent over the last year to 13.9 per cent. A third of the constituency's workers are in manufac-

facturing, mainly commuting into Teesside where the key employers are British Steel and ICI.

Labour launched its campaign promising that the contest would be a referendum on the question of hospital options, but has failed to release the momentum which swept it to victory in Monmouth. As Labour shifts its ground to the economy and the recession, Tory tactics have been to stress the party's commitment to the NHS to stop it becoming the key issue.

Tory strategists feel that they may have begun to neutralise it as an issue but even the health secretary, William Waldegrave, visiting the constituency yesterday, admitted that much needed to be done.

A matter of some speculation is whether the origins of the Labour candidate will damage his chances of overturning the Tories' 2,088 majority in a constituency where there are few black voters. Ashok Kumar, a British Steel research scientist born in India, points to his success in winning a council seat in a Middlesbrough ward which was overwhelmingly white as evidence that race is not a factor in the campaign for the November 7 by-election.

The Tories have chosen Michael Bates, a Tynesider, for what appears to be a two-horse race. The Liberal Democrats' candidate, Peter Allen, is running a low-key campaign with much of the party's effort being invested in the Scottish marginal seat of Kincardine and Deeside.

General election 1987: R Holt (Con) 26,047; P Harton (Lab) 23,959; R Ashby (Lib/All) 12,405; Con majority 2,088.

Lord Cledwyn again impresses his peers

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

LORD Cledwyn of Penhro, Labour's veteran leader of the Lords, has once again been voted the most impressive peer, according to an opinion poll in the upper House.

At the celebration this week to mark his lordship's 40 years in parliament, Neil Kinnock also made it clear that he will offer his countryman the cabinet post of leader of the Lords in a Labour government.

The poll by Mori among the peers who regularly attend the Lords put Lord Cledwyn, aged 75, top of the popularity stakes for the fourth year running. He was the first choice of 28 per cent of all peers questioned, including 24 per cent of Conservatives.

Two more recent recruits, Lord Richard, a candidate to be a Labour Lord Chancellor, and Lord Clinton-Davis, former EC commissioner and cabinet minister, both made the list of 15 most impressive peers, scoring 10 and 7 per cent



Lord Cledwyn: a cabinet post if Labour wins

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GEORGE THOMSON. Assistant Manager.

A MILE FROM THE DISTILLERY, up a lane and along a path past a woodsman's cottage, lies the tree-fringed pool that supplies Glenmorangie's water. Here George Thomson, a contemplative man, walks in all weathers to observe the level of the water which comes welling up in lazy bubbles as if puffed by a spirit below.

This water, mineral rich, purified by limestone in cool tricklings underground, derives from rain that fell at least two generations and possibly two centuries ago. George enjoys this sense of antiquity. "If we bottled the water, we could probably sell it at Christie's," he chuckles. "But it's far too valuable for that."



HANDCRAFTED by the SIXTEEN MEN of TAIN.

Police pay
for delay
in halting
looters

Pay rises for personnel chiefs mock inflation rate

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

SALARIES for personnel managers have increased by almost 12 per cent at a time when they are planning to offer employees rises of only half that amount. The government has been urging personnel managers to negotiate lower pay deals with staff.

Michael Howard, the employment secretary, last week called for realism in pay settlements if jobs were not to be put at risk. However, a new survey of pay rises for Britain's 100,000 personnel managers shows that their increases are running at close to three times the inflation rate.

Details of the survey will be announced at the annual conference of the Institute of Personnel Management, which opens in Harrogate today. It shows that personnel managers' earnings rose by 11.8 per cent. Though that is lower than their 15.6 per cent rise last year, it is still well above the going rate for pay settlements generally, which independent analysts put at about 5 to 8 per cent.

The survey, carried out for the institute by Remuneration Economics, shows that personnel managers had higher rises than their counterparts. Managers in companies' computing departments saw their earnings rise by 11.4 per cent, those in finance departments by 10.8 per cent and those in engineering 10 per cent.

Average annual salaries for personal specialists were £22,360. Personnel directors earned much more, at an average of £60,876, while departmental managers earned £33,287.

Company cars are being

offered to fewer personnel managers, with 41.2 per cent being given cars in 1991 compared to 43 per cent last year. More personnel staff are receiving private medical care.

Disclosure of the rises that company pay negotiators are obtaining comes as a separate pay survey shows that personnel managers are planning big savings on pay for employees in the coming year.

The survey, carried out by consultants Mercer Fraser and the magazine *Personnel Today*, discloses that personnel managers are budgeting for increases of only 6.3 per cent for their employees next year, just over half the increase that the managers have been receiving.

Within that category, pay increases planned for employees in London are the highest, at 7.1 per cent, while those for employees in Wales and the South-West are the lowest, at 6.1 per cent. Personnel managers in the food and drink industry plan the highest rises for their employees, at 7.2 per cent, while those in building and construction, hard-hit by the recession, plan the lowest at 5.3 per cent.

Barry Curnow, president of the Institute of Personnel Management, said: "The rise [for personnel managers] takes into account that people remaining in personnel departments are taking on extra responsibilities." He said the institute survey showed that redundancies among personnel managers had doubled to 2.3 per cent, excluding companies that had closed in the recession.



Royal tribute: Jenny Mooney, a special-wreath maker at the Royal British Legion's poppy factory, preparing the wreath that the Queen will lay at the Cenotaph in London on

Remembrance Day, Sunday, November 10. The poppy factory in Richmond, southwest London, was founded in 1922 to make poppies for the Poppy Appeal which is the mainstay of the

legion's work in the ex-service community. Last year, as well as 34 million poppies, it made 89,000 wreaths and 450,000 Remembrance crosses. These helped the appeal to raise £13 million.

BR accused of dropping sperm flask

BRITISH Rail may receive a compensation claim after a flask containing human sperm was allegedly dropped on a station platform. Part of York railway station was closed for two hours yesterday when the cannister developed a leak in a Red Star parcel office.

Firemen and police cordoned off near by buildings as the flask released a cloud of gas after allegedly falling from a British Rail trolley while on its way to a fertility unit in south Wales. The alarm was raised when liquid nitrogen, which keeps the semen frozen, escaped and evaporated. Firemen opened documents to discover what was in the flask.

The British Pregnancy Advisory Service, which sent the three-litre metal container from its Doncaster unit, said it might seek damages if the sperm proved unusable. Alan Nicholls, its laboratory services adviser, said: "The flask was labelled 'keep upright'. It held semen for in vitro fertilisation treatment."

Brian Bell, of York fire brigade, said: "We have had to deal with spillages, but never a sample of donor sperm." A Red Star spokesman said: "Clearly we are liable for damage caused by our fault."

Princess puts price on water

By MICHAEL McCARTHY
ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT
BRITONS should stop laughing up at hosepipe bans and wake up to the seriousness of the issue of water, nationally and internationally, the Princess Royal said yesterday.

Although supplies in Britain were limited, hosepipe bans were greeted with mirth or irritation, she said, while in the developing countries water supply was becoming the crucial factor limiting social and economic progress, and was likely to be a future cause of war. "We can live without oil if we have to. We cannot live without water," she said.

Addressing a London conference on water quality, the Princess Royal spoke of the problems that water shortage and pollution were causing around the world. Much of her information was drawn from her travels as president of Save the Children.

Two hundred million people in developing countries lacked safe water and sanitation services, she said, and the figure would double by the year 2000. Cities such as Peking, Lima and Mexico City were already pumping out their groundwater faster than it could be replenished.

Looking ahead: Mr Herbert aims to raise Kew's profile

Raising cash as well as plants

By RACHEL KELLY

THE first floral love of the new chairman of Kew Gardens, Robin Herbert, was a pink geranium, displayed proudly on his mantle-piece at Eton. Forty-four years later, he holds the two most important jobs in gardening as president of the Royal Horticultural Society and, since last week, as chairman of Kew garden's trustees.

His new job could not easily be described as high-profile. But Mr Herbert could change that. "High-profile" well describes a man who stands 6ft 7in in his socks, and he has plans for Kew that will put him into the limelight.

Kew needs money. A key part of Mr Herbert's role is to secure funds. Since the 1983 National Heritage Act turned Kew into a grant-aided body no longer directly funded by government and run by trustees, Kew has had to find ways of becoming financially independent. The entrance fee is now £3 compared with £5 in 1983.

In his tweed jacket and National Trust tie, Mr Herbert is far from being just a money man. A god-father inspired him as a teenager by showing him many of the greatest gardens and introducing him to their gardeners, including Eric Savill, the Queen's gardener at Windsor. At 16, he inherited a garden in Gwent and a

10,000 acre estate. He has been planting for 40 of his 57 years, chiefly hardy trees and shrubs, and autumn colouring plants, but reserving special pride for plants raised from wild seed sources including his magnolias and camellias.

Nevertheless, Mr Herbert has some useful financial contacts. He is friends with the agriculture minister, John Gunnell, a bond forged during his presidency of the RHS and as a trustee of Kew for the past four years. His directorships at the National Westminster Bank and Marks & Spencer should help his search for sponsorship.

But it is chiefly through the Friends of Kew and the Kew Foundation, set up last year to raise funds, that Mr Herbert hopes to raise cash and Kew's profile.

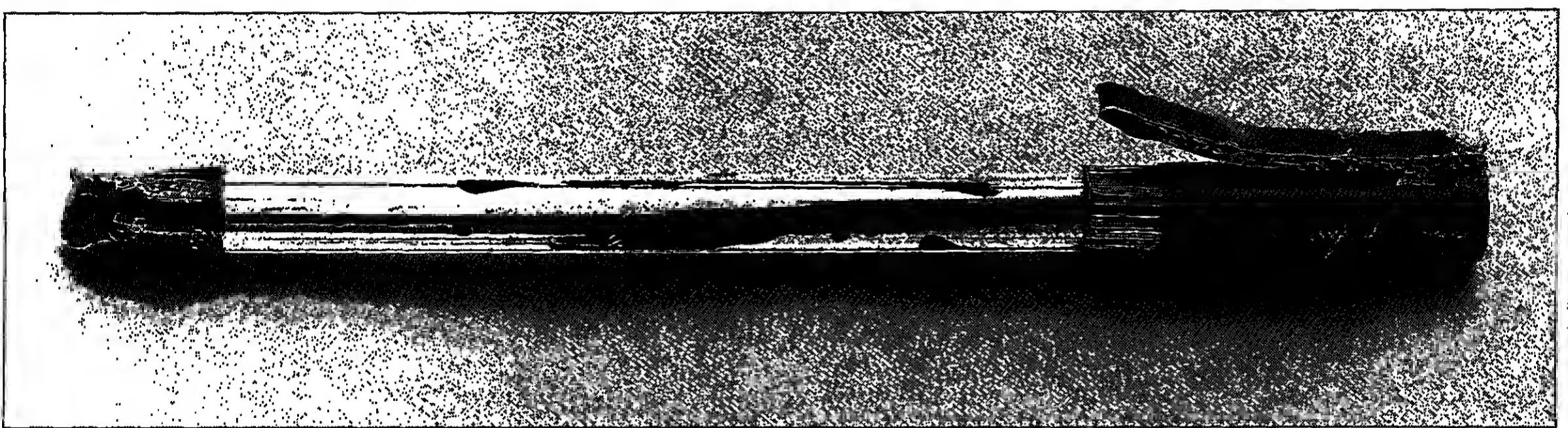
Two ongoing projects should help with the latter. The £1.6 million new Victoria gate visitor centre, complete with ticketing, interpretation and retail centre, opens next year. "I think Kew does not do enough interpretation for visitors," he says.

Mr Herbert will also oversee a million pound extension to the Jodrell laboratory, responsible for work on plant chemistry. "I think the emphasis in Kew's profile might change in favour of its scientific work."

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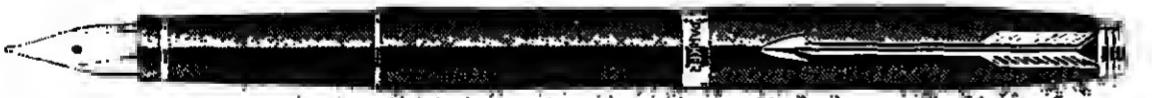
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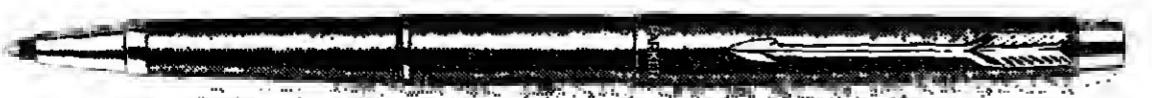
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There's more to discover at WH SMITH.

Cambodian warlords start talks to end 20 years of bloodshed

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

PRESIDENT Mitterrand yesterday opened an historic 19-nation conference to end the war in Cambodia, saying the country was about to resume its place in the world.

Amid cheers from hundreds of Cambodian exiles, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who will head an interim Cambodian administration, arrived at the start of the one-day meeting, with other leaders of the warring factions and foreign ministers, including James Baker, the US Secretary of State and Nguyen Mao Cam, Vietnam's foreign minister.

A treaty to put an end to 20 years of bloodshed and civil war was due to be signed yesterday evening. This provides for a ceasefire, to be monitored by the UN and the setting up of a supreme national council to shepherd the country towards UN-sponsored elections next year. The first small contingent of UN troops will arrive in Cambodia early next month to help maintain the ceasefire until the full UN operation can get under way, probably in four-and-a-half months.

The UN advance mission in Cambodia, led by French Brigadier-General Michel Loridon, will be made up of a total of 268 UN staff, including 50 military officers and 20 minesweeping experts. The mission will also include 75 international staff and 75 locally hired people, and a 40-strong Australian communications unit. Its role will be to help the rival parties in Cambodia police the ceasefire until the UN transitional authority in Cambodia takes over that responsibility.

Mr Baker said on arrival that the treaty could not guarantee lasting peace but would give "great hope". He denounced as an "abominable

UN operation will cost at least £588 million, the most expensive the world body has yet undertaken. At stake is the potential stabilisation of a whole region from the Chinese borders to those of Thailand, the possibility of the return of Vietnam to the international fold and a sharp reduction of tensions in the Pacific region.

The original estimated requirement for the UN transitional force was 10,000 civil and military personnel who might, as one diplomat put it, "have to do everything, including collecting the garbage". The progress shown in the lead up to Paris has convinced many that the force's task will not now be so fearsome as it was, with the ceasefire more or less holding since May 1. But keeping the peace will be no easy task.

The backbone of the peacekeepers are expected to come from the classical providers of such personnel: the Canadians, the Poles, the Nordic countries, and the Australians. This time expectations are high that Japan will make its first contribution to such a peacekeeping mission — if it can get the requisite legislation passed by the end of the year. Certainly Tokyo is expected to make a large voluntary cash contribution beyond the 12 per cent it must pay under its UN obligations. Already Australia has vowed to make



Nguyen Mao Cam in Paris yesterday

Marcos faces new charges

Manila — Twelve days before Imelda Marcos, the former first lady, returns home from exile, the Philippines government yesterday filed new charges, accusing her of stealing more than £208 million (Abby Tan writes).

Mrs Marcos has declared that she is innocent and ready to return home from Hawaii on November 4 to face trial on charges of tax evasion, seizing territory and corruption.

Earlier, the government filed a petition in court to freeze and forfeit the money found in three Swiss banks.

• Wired up: The government has said it will return Mrs Marcos's shoes and bullet-proof bra if she can prove that she bought them without using public funds. Horacio Paredes, press under-secretary, said yesterday. (APF)

Monarchy ends
Port Louis — The Queen will cease to be Mauritius's head of state when it becomes a republic next March, Sir Anerood Jugnauth, the prime minister, announced. He discussed the matter with the Queen at the Commonwealth summit in Harare "and her response was positive", he said. (Reuters)

Haiti pullout

Port-au-Prince — The US ambassador to Haiti has urged American citizens to leave "now". Alvin Adams said that he and his wife would go this week because the situation, following the ousting of the president last month, was the most serious he had seen. He told Voice of America suffering would increase. (AFP)

Close shave

Jakarta — Indonesian military authorities are considering shaving the heads of reckless public transport drivers after roadside "trials" to enforce road discipline, press reports said. The punishment is already imposed on a campaign launched in August against undisciplined youth. (AFP)

US hints of new Hanoi ties

From MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

SIXTEEN years after the fall of Saigon, James Baker, the American Secretary of State, announced yesterday that America was ready to negotiate the normalisation of relations with Vietnam. He said the talks, which should end one of the most painful chapters in American history, could begin next month.

Mr Baker made the announcement shortly before Vietnam, which has propped up the Hun Sen regime in Phnom Penh, fulfilled a key American precondition for normalisation by signing in Paris a United Nations-sponsored peace plan to end 20 years of conflict in Cambodia. Mr Baker emphasised, however, that progress would depend on full Vietnamese cooperation in accounting for the 2,300 Americans still missing after the war.

Yesterday's announcement was in line with a four-stage "road map" for normalising relations which the Bush administration gave Hanoi last April. The first stage was signing yesterday's agreement, and Mr Baker said that Washington intended to "remain true to that pathway approach" by proceeding to direct talks with Hanoi.

The second stage will involve a partial lifting of the American economic embargo imposed on Vietnam in 1975 as the Cambodian ceasefire takes effect and a UN transitional presence is established. The third stage, starting after a further six months and once all Vietnam's armed forces had left Cambodia, would include an end to the embargo and American support for international loans to Hanoi. Normal diplomatic relations would follow the emergence of a new elected national assembly in Cambodia.

Brazil stands to benefit considerably from an easing of the American embargo, since the wretched economic state of Vietnam has been the main cause of the boat people's exodus to Hong Kong.



Leading article, page 19

Pol Pot's elite hidden in jungle

FROM JAMES PRINGLE ON THE THAI/CAMBODIAN BORDER

THE Khmer Rouge, which yesterday signed a peace accord in Paris with the other three Cambodian factions, has a secret army hidden in the Cardamom mountains of southwest Cambodia, a well-informed source said.

The secret army, which is thought to number several thousand and is believed to be a kind of praetorian guard for Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader, lives in dense jungles and has no contact with the exterior. Its fighters "do not know the taste of capitalism", the source said, speaking in the Thai border town of Ban Aranyaphrathet.

"They are 'pure and hard' like the original Khmer Rouge," said the source. "They have no experience with the more relaxed atmosphere and the trading along the Thai border. They are the least changed, and their leaders want to keep it that way."

Other Khmer Rouge groups have been dealing with Thai traders along the border. They have become less hardline, sometimes wearing Buddhist amulets, and T-shirts depicting Thai beauty queens. The secret Khmer Rouge army wears Chinese-style khaki uniforms, and black rubber sandals.

"They are inaccessible on the ground except to jungle fighters like the Khmer Rouge, and there is nowhere for a helicopter to land."

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Middle East conference

Palestinian strikers challenge peace move

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN GAZA

THOUSANDS of Palestinian workers held a one-day strike in Gaza yesterday to protest against the planned talks with Israeli delegates at the Middle East peace conference in Madrid next week.

In what was seen as a challenge to the mainstream Palestine Liberation Organisation factions, which have agreed to participate in the peace talks, Palestinians in the occupied territories and in the West Bank heeded strike calls by a new rejectionist front.

The division in the Palestinian community, in the run-up to talks that could prove decisive in this people's troubled history, was demonstrated by one unfortunate delegate. Freh Abo Meddin, a Gaza lawyer, found his secretary had not come to work as he prepared for his Madrid trip.

Although the opposition has not yet turned violent — there were only a few stone-throwing incidents yesterday — it became clear that there is real potential for inter-Arab feuds.

ing once the issue of Palestinian self-rule is negotiated.

"We expected divisions and resistance in the community to the conference because we are after all attending them under Israel's conditions," said Dr Haider Abdul Shafi, aged 72, who will head the 14-man Palestinian negotiating team. "There are ample reasons why there should be opposition, but I am convinced there is something to be gained by attending."

Under the terms of the conference, the 1.8 million Palestinians in the occupied territories are being offered a five-year period of self-government. Negotiations would begin in the third year to decide its final status. Palestinians want an independent state, while Israel insists that they will be granted only autonomy.

Mr Abdul Shafi, who was a founding member of the PLO in 1964, but now emphasises that he belongs to no specific organisation, said his address to world leaders would dwell

on a peaceful future settlement.

While that approach is bound to impress the delegates, his rivals in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Islamic Jihad, and Hamas, the Islamic resistance movement, are planning a week of protests.

Dr Mahmoud al-Zahar, of

Hamas, said he believed the

participants would be in danger if they negotiated and argued that they would be offered only a package of limited autonomy. "We will have the same conditions but lose our status as an occupied state. We will lose our case and the sympathy of the Muslim and Arab world."

Although the arguments over Palestinian independence will have to be worked out in Madrid, any suggestion that the Palestinians are willing to bargain away sovereignty is likely to lead to inter-Palestinian bloodshed.



Street protest: Palestinian women in the occupied territories passing an Israeli policeman during yesterday's strike

Arabs try to forge Madrid strategy

From MICHAEL THEODOLOU IN NICOSIA

ARAB foreign ministers met in Damascus yesterday in a drive led by Syria and the PLO to forge a joint strategy before the Middle East peace conference, which opens in Madrid next week.

The PLO, which will not be directly represented in Madrid, fears Arab double-dealing as much as Palestinian disunity or American duplicity and wants to make sure that Syria, Lebanon and Jordan do not sign separate peace treaties with Israel while the Palestine issue is ignored.

After the conference's ceremonial opening on October 30, the main delegations face Israel separately. American letters of assurances to the different parties have ruled out linkage between the various bilateral talks so that a delay in one set of negotiations will not delay others.

Lebanon, whose foreign policy is dictated by Damascus, was represented by its transport minister, Chawki Fakhouri. Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, joined the meeting as an observer representing the six-nation Gulf Co-operation Council. Morocco's foreign minister, Abdellatif Filali, represented the five north African Maghreb Union states.

Farouk Kaddoumi, the PLO's "foreign minister", said the meeting would "establish a united stand that will represent the Arab cause and serve world peace". But closing ranks is easier said than done when alliances have been in a constant state of flux and relations between those meeting in Damascus have ranged from friendliness to downright hostility.

Syria, now united with Egypt after joining the Gulf war coalition, led the drive to isolate Egypt after Camp David in 1979. Syria and Jordan have been on the brink of war in the past, and Jordan and the PLO fought a bloody war in 1970. Syria's President Assad and the PLO leader, Yassir Arafat, ended an eight-year rift at the weekend.

As if to allay fears of a Syrian betrayal, the Damascus press insisted: "Where land is concerned, Syria's concern is not solely for the Golan Heights; it is every inch of Arab territory occupied by the Zionist entity since the creation of its state in Palestine."

The Damascus meeting was also called to forge a common Arab stand on the third stage of the conference: multilateral talks with Israel on issues like water, arms control, refugees, and the environment.

Meanwhile, at the end of an Iranian-sponsored conference in Tehran on Palestine, hardline factions demanded an armed struggle to destroy the state of Israel. In a closing statement they called for "total liberation of occupied lands, eliminating of the Zionist existence and creation of an independent Palestinian state".

Bridge of peace fails to heal rift

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN TABA, SINAI

HOPES that this 750-yard stretch of Sinai coastline would become a "bridge of peace" between Israelis and Egyptians have been dashed by the bitter experience of trying to reconcile the lifestyles and cultural differences of the two former enemies.

When the luxury 13-storey Israeli hotel and other beach facilities were handed back to Egypt in March 1989, Tahseen Bashir, an Egyptian commentator, expressed aspirations that the two races would mix in a relaxed atmosphere. The reality has fallen depressingly short. Daily life in the last chunk of Israeli-occupied land handed back to Egypt in exchange for peace augurs badly for the chances of any lasting success at next week's Middle East conference in Madrid.

Only five of the 300 staff now working at the hotel are still Israelis. The others left or were dismissed under strict implementation of Egypt's labour laws.

The warning signals were there from the moment the Egyptian flag was raised. Egyptian workers chanted: "Taba today, Palestine tomorrow", while members of the Israeli staff burnt tyres in bizarre imitation of the Palestinian intifada.

Situated only ten minutes from the Israeli town of

Eilat, but a punishing five-hour drive from Cairo, the hotel is usually less than half full. Yesterday, it had a curiously haunted feel as the under-employed staff wandered vacuously among the palm trees and the poorly maintained equipment.

The Egyptian government still classifies information about the number of visitors to Israel as a security issue and maintains an international border north of Taba that can take would-be guests at the hotel up to an hour to cross. "The Egyptian guards employ every hit of red tape and make it clear they do not like where you are coming from," said one European visitor.

Since the 1979 Camp David treaty, about one million Israelis have toured the pyramids but few Egyptians other than journalists, diplomats and tour operators have visited Israel.

Typically, in a relationship which has got worse since the treaty was signed, both sides blame each other.

Israelis accuse the Egyptians of erecting such formidable bureaucratic obstacles that tourist visas to cross into Israel are virtually impossible to obtain. For its part, Egypt claims that few of its citizens want to visit Israel, even less since the repression of the intifada began in 1987.

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Ukraine denies plan to 'nationalise' its nuclear missiles

From ROBERT SEELEY IN KIEV

THE Ukrainian government yesterday furiously denied Tass reports that the republic, the second most populous in the Soviet Union, had voted to "nationalise" the strategic nuclear missile force on its soil.

Vinodimir Grinny, vice-chairman of the Ukrainian supreme soviet, accused Tass of "disinformation" to sully the Ukraine's reputation and to enlist international help in pressure the republic into accepting Moscow's authority. "We are being depicted as a

state that wants to blackmail the world. These allegations are groundless," he said.

After four threats issued by President Gorbachev's government in as many days, the creeping cold war between the Soviet government and the Ukraine has brought relations to their worst state for fifty years. The republic is preparing for full independence after December 1.

The Tass story was a heavily distorted version of Monday's Ukraine parliament debate on laying the legal

foundations for the creation of a 400,000-strong Ukrainian army, navy and air force. Since the republic's defence ministry was formed last month, officers here have claimed that Soviet military authorities have tried to stifle supplies of everything from timber to newspaper. The seven military bills, which were all passed by yesterday afternoon, make no mention of the Ukraine's claims to be the sole possessors of the 176 nuclear silos in the republic. However, as evidence of a further decline in relations between the Kremlin and Kiev, one provision was that the removal of military equipment from the republic is to be halted, amid accusations that Soviet military command had been shipping some machinery to Russia. A second statement issued yesterday asked for international help to identify and list Soviet property throughout the world so that the Ukrainian government, as one of the "legal successors" of the union, could claim its share.

The real reason behind the Tass report is probably Soviet anger over the Ukraine's aggressive struggle to achieve independence. The republic's government, which had previously ambled nervously towards its freedom, has recently plucked up courage to challenge the Kremlin.

Yet Mr Demakhan, in his account of his childhood as the son of a KGB agent and his induction into the service, contrives to show himself in as good a light as possible. He describes how, at the very start of his career, he intervened to stop police beating up worshippers at a religious procession outside Moscow's main cathedral, only to be arrested and subjected to a savage beating himself, during which he managed to resist the temptation to tell his tormentors that he was on a KGB assignment.

Mr Demakhan's revelations – which have not cost him his job at the embassy – will come as little surprise to Moscow's foreign community, for whom it would be hard to imagine that any ambassadorial chauffeur could be anything except a KGB man.

Nigel West, page 18



Paris match: Yves Saint Laurent, the French couturier, preparing to kiss a model wearing the wedding gown he designed, at the end of his show for the 1992 spring-summer collection in Paris yesterday

British embassy mole surfaces

From BRUCE CLARK IN MOSCOW

IN A world where the KGB chief welcomes co-operation with his Western counterparts, and willingly dispatches to London the family of the well-known defector, Oleg Gordievsky, the situation of a longstanding "mole" in the British embassy staff could be an embarrassing one.

However, Konstantin Demakhan, self-described KGB agent and British embassy chauffeur for the last seven ambassadors, appears to have



Demakhan: cleaning up his undercover image

avoided this very dilemma with a timely move. For the first instalment of his "confessions" to a reporter, and news that he has firmly broken with his old Soviet masters, is prominently displayed across yesterday's edition of *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, the re-

spected weekly. In fairness to Mr Demakhan, Yuri Shchekochikhin, the journalist, states that he received the chauffeur's confessions several months before the August coup – in other words, when the price of such behaviour appeared to be much higher.

"If anything happens to me, I want people to know the truth," the journalist quotes the driver as telling him nervously.

Yet Mr Demakhan, in his account of his childhood as the son of a KGB agent and his induction into the service, contrives to show himself in as good a light as possible. He describes how, at the very start of his career, he intervened to stop police beating up worshippers at a religious procession outside Moscow's main cathedral, only to be arrested and subjected to a savage beating himself, during which he managed to resist the temptation to tell his tormentors that he was on a KGB assignment.

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Croats hold out against ceaseless federal assault

THE scale of the damage inflicted on Slavonia, the eastern region of Croatia, in the past weeks defies imagination. The destruction has taken on a momentum of its own. After a few days here, the outsider pines for the sight of an untouched village, a peasant woman's face not filled with grief and fear, and the security of knowing that a roar in the sky is thunder and not bombardment.

The countryside is blighted. Deep pits have been dug through crops as tank traps against the encroaching fed-

eral army. In frontline towns such as Vinkovci, windows are a thing of the past. They are a sign of undaunted human spirit. During the two-hour lunchtime pause from the rhythm of bombing, shelling and rocketing in Vinkovci, roofers clambered on to a building to patch up the morning's damage. By tea-time, it had been hit by a ground-to-ground missile.

Croatia is a country hungry for symbols of new identity to replace the tarnished ones of the Ustasha past. For this reason, there is more fight left in the people of Slavonia than the state of the war would, on paper, suggest. The besieged town of Vukovar has acquired the status of a small Stalingrad, under constant bombardment for eight weeks and total siege for nearly a month. Four thousand Croat guardsmen are holding out inside against the might of the federal military machine, supported by Serbian irregular fighters. Every day, 20 casualties enter the bombed-out hospital with shell and mortar wounds, or because they have been hit by falling masonry.

The accounts of the injured allowed to leave the town with the Médecins sans Frontières convoy at the weekend bespeak devastation. The state of Vukovar reveals the brutality of the army's assault on Croatia and its disregard for life and property. But it also shows up the army's weakness: its failure of nerve when it comes to launching an all-out attack. The federal generals know that their infantry is unreliable because the soldiers are told what they are fighting against, but have no idea what they are fighting for.

If the army does take Vukovar, the architects of

victory will find themselves standing on a heap of rubble where an attractive town used to be. This is odd considering that the army's driving ideology is based on maintaining federal Yugoslavia. The weapons of the federal forces are destroying what they claim to be preserving.

It is too simple to say that the Yugoslav army is in the service of Slobodan Milošević, the Serbian leader. There are tensions between him and the generals who despise his loutishness and believe that his plans for a greater Serbia are unsustainable.

One officer confessed that his forces were unsure of themselves and bungled many

instructions. He said: "They would lay down their lives if Serbia were under attack, but deep in their peasant hearts, they know they are fighting in the wrong place now."

So the army carries on with clumsy assaults, motivated by a deadly desire to destroy Croatia by slicing it into four. It may yet achieve its goal. But even if it does, what future for the once proud Yugoslav army in Mr Milošević's "Greater Serbia"?

Oil cuts threaten Balts

From ANATOL LIEVEN IN RIGA

THE Baltic economies are threatened with ruin as the chaos in the Soviet Union, and Russian demands for higher prices, lead to ever greater reductions in oil supplies to the republics.

Balts have begun to talk of a "new Russian blockade", possibly intended to put pressure on them over the question of citizenship for the Russian minorities in the region. Experts, however, tend to attribute most of the blame to increasing difficulties in the Soviet transport and oil extraction systems.

Another acute problem is the drop in supplies of animal fodder, much of which comes from the Ukraine. In turn, the Balts can no longer export much of the meat they have been bartering to other republics for essential supplies.

Latvia is especially hard hit by the oil shortage. According to the Latvian energy ministry, in the past months the republic has received an average of only 1,200 tonnes of petrol a day, compared to the 2,500 tonnes it needs. The sale of state petrol to private drivers has been temporarily banned. Enormous queues have built up at the handful of private petrol stations, where petrol is selling for up to 25 times the state price.

The immediate problem is that Russian crude oil supplies are not reaching refineries in Belarus and Lithuania; and what little is being refined there is being used by the republics concerned. Equally worrying in the slightly longer term is the question of fuel for Baltic power stations.

What shipments are getting through may shortly shoot up in price. The Russian government is demanding world market prices from the Balts for its oil supplies. The demand is not for hard currency, but for the equivalent of world prices in rubles.

Havel rebuffed on Nato links

Washington — President Bush has rebuffed a plea from President Havel of Czechoslovakia that Eastern Europe's new democracies be given an associate status in Nato that would bring them under the alliance's security umbrella (Martin Fletcher writes).

In White House talks with Mr Havel, Mr Bush offered countries like Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary only a consultative or "liaison" relationship with Nato through a north Atlantic co-operation council. Thomas Niles, assistant secretary of state for European affairs said after Tuesday's meeting that offering those countries associate status would be a serious step that would require the renegotiation of the alliance treaty and would not be in the best interests of either Nato or Eastern Europe.

Another official commented that "each of these countries may aspire to more than it is going to be possible to provide" in terms of extending Nato's security guarantees, but the liaison arrangement would enable them "to be in dialogue with Nato, to have a closer relationship with Nato". The idea of offering Eastern Europe a liaison relationship was developed by Washington and Bonn, and will be put to the Nato summit beginning in Rome on November 8.

Farmers fined

Bourges — A court in this French town handed down eight-day suspended jail sentences on four farmers who attacked three British lorries carrying 1,200 sheep for slaughter. The four, who were also fined £200 each, were among a group of farmers who freed the sheep. (AFP)

Convicts seized

Karlsruhe — Police recaptured four convicts who escaped from Celle jail in Germany on Monday. The four — two Germans, a Yugoslav and a Lebanese — who earlier freed two guards taken hostage and extorted a £750,000 ransom, later freed a passerby seized in their flight. (Reuters)

Neat footwork

Florence — Art restorers have glued back the toe of Michelangelo's statue of David, which was damaged in a hammer attack in Florence last month. The toe had previously been pieced together from four fragments found after the attack by a self-confessed failed artist.

TV chief quits

Warsaw — Marian Terecki, the head of Polish television, resigned after allegedly being found drunk in his car. He was President Walesa's choice and opened the state networks for programmes made by, and on behalf of, the Catholic Church.

Chile enquiry

Santiago — A Chilean court has ordered a judge to reopen his enquiry into the death of Jonathan Moyle, a British journalist found hanging in a hotel closet here last year. There were claims that the editor of *Defence Helicopter World* was killed because he had details of sales of military technology to Iraq. (Reuters)

Road hogs

Nancy — Three people were badly injured in eastern France when wild boar stayed onto the motorway causing a multiple pile-up, police said. The accident, involving four cars and two lorries, happened near the town of Pont-à-Mousson, between Nancy and Metz. (AFP)

Lobbyists launch spirited defence

From GEORGE BROCK IN STRASBOURG

THE European parliament yesterday played host to one of the most optimistic lobbying campaigns seen inside its walls: a pressure group in favour of "moderate drinking".

The parliament has little real power but many visitors. In an attempt to stop the EC cutting down drink advertising, the men from the moderate drinking campaign came to mingle in crowded bars thronged with immoderate drinkers from the EC's 12 nations. "It's the campaign for getting sloshed, globally," one of my colleagues said after sampling the campaign's alcoholic hospitality at lunch.

The "case for moderate drinking", complete with pastel-coloured information packs and speakers with

impressive academic qualifications, would more accurately be called the case for wine. The campaign's sponsors include a champagne firm and the wine critic Auberon Waugh.

Speakers at the campaign's seminar yesterday took aim at two targets: bureaucrats and beer.

The bureaucrats of the EC produced by the anti-alcohol campaigners of the World Health Organisation, are apparently dreaming up new schemes to cut down or even ban the advertising of alcohol. The moderate drinking campaign alleges that the abstemious princes of Saudi Arabia are funding the World Health Organisation's anti-alcohol drive. The moves to ban all tobacco advertising throughout the community were the

start of a trend, several speakers said.

Amid the rejoicing over the end of the tortuous negotiations to merge the community's 1992 single market with the seven countries of the European Free Trade Association, the advocates of moderate drinking have detected a new

threat. "If Sweden joins the EC," said Peter Duff, the campaign chairman, "then its vicious anti-alcohol campaigners will turn their attention on Brussels and Strasbourg." A "well-orchestrated industry response" had already frustrated a puritanical Swedish attempt to raise the subject in the Council of Europe.

Tim Ambler, the Grand Metropolitan research fellow at the London Business School, thought that Britain might have had a problem of excessive beer consumption during the 1980s. But even that had to be seen in proportion. Britons drink only a quarter of the quantity of beer their ancestors drank 300 years ago. A good example, he thought, of moderation achieved without bureaucratic help.



Secrets of successful ageing

State pensions are not enough to ensure care for an ageing population
— but is private insurance the answer? Thomson Prentice reports

Health pundits call it "successful ageing" and it means staying reasonably fit and independent until almost the end of our days. For many of us, life will prove to be less kind, but how do we improve the chances of a ripe, and secure old age?

The question acutely concerns many of Britain's elderly population. William Waldegrave, the health secretary, yesterday withdrew his suggestion that tax concessions for the over-60s who take out private health insurance might be cut. He was overruled by the government after his initial remarks irritated Norman Lamont, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But the confusion provoked by Mr Waldegrave's comments have led to anxiety among many people considering health insurance.

Britain is a greying population, with nine million people aged over 65. Consequently, more people are at risk from the health problems of old age, including heart attacks and strokes, multiple sclerosis, diabetes and cancer — and the cost of care is rising. At the same time hospital geriatric wards are being closed and the emphasis is being put on care within the community, and on privately run nursing homes.

So what plans should we be making to ensure that we spend our declining days in our own homes or that we can then afford to be housed and looked after elsewhere?

One solution now on offer is that we insure against old age to a revolutionary way. In the past few months, a number of insurance companies have for the first time produced policies specifically shaped to cover the costs of long-term treatment, care and support for the elderly.

"Insurance against old age and all that may come with it has been redefined," says John Castagna, of Aetna UK, a subsidiary of one of America's biggest medical insurers. "People have got to think about their whole life-span. We may live 20 or more years after retirement, and a pension may not be enough."

None of the new insurance plans will cover existing chronic illnesses, meaning persistent, long-lasting and incurable conditions such as chronic arthritis, chronic bronchitis, multiple sclerosis, senile dementia and Parkinson's disease. Cover applies only if such an illness is diagnosed *after* the patient has taken out a policy. And as joining after the age of 75 is usually not permitted, it is obvi-

ously an advantage to take one out while still in good health.

With this in mind, Aetna is aiming at the 40-65 age group. With minimum monthly contributions of £20, policy-holders are covered for the costs of being cared for at home, or in a nursing home, of up to £1,800 a month.

Commercial Union, one of Aetna's rivals, launched a series of plans in June, aimed at a similar age group, although one of them is open to people aged up to 74. The Well-Being scheme, is designed for 40-65s, and pays for care services either at home or in a residential establishment. The CU Health-Wise scheme, for the over-60s, provides cover of up to £60,000 for medical treatment, and has no upper age limit. The Third Age Initiative, also from

dressing without help. The Prime Health list of disabilities includes blindness, deafness and loss of dexterity.

All of these deals are a gamble by the insurers. They are asking millions of us, many still relatively young, to start investing large sums of money against the day, sometime in the next century, when we may need expensive and lengthy medical care.

The unstated belief of the insurers is that we will get what we need from the government. In *The Challenges Of Ageing*, a report published last month by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI), researchers say: "Whatever the colour of the government, long-term care of elderly people seems set to develop as a sector predominantly supplied by private and voluntary organisations.

"It is also likely to be increasingly privately funded, with state funding concentrated on providing a safety net for elderly people without means of their own."

William Laing, a health economist and co-author, says in the report: "It is important to emphasise that the government's attitude towards long-term care differs fundamentally from its attitude towards acute health care services."

"Whereas the NHS reforms involve a clear commitment to a comprehensive, publicly funded system of acute health care, largely free at the point of delivery, there is no such commitment to long-term care."

This prospect worries charities such as Help The Aged and Age Concern, despite such evidence of government commitments to long-term care as the increases in residential care funding announced this week by Tony Newton, the social security secretary.

The allowances, ranging from £160 to £250 a week, will rise by £15 a week next year.

"The average cost of nursing home care currently is about £13,000 a year, and the average pension is about £8,000 a year," Wendy Wakefield, of Help The Aged, says. "To bridge the gap, many of today's elderly have to sell their home and surrender their savings. Insurance schemes for long-term care are far beyond the means of many people, so it is essential that the NHS continues to provide free access to such care, and that local authorities put sufficient funding into community care at home, or into appropriate care in residential or nursing homes. The old people of Britain deserve nothing less."

'People have got to think about their whole life-span. A pension may not be enough'

CU, provides for long-term care, life and disability insurance and medical expenses.

Benefits are also payable if the policyholder suffers from certain mental illnesses such as Alzheimer's disease, the commonest form of senile dementia, and needs continual supervision. Premiums start at £20 a month.

Last week Prime Health, a subsidiary of Municipal General Insurance, produced its long-term care package which has no minimum age and which can cover all needs, including hospital treatment and nursing home care. The company sought the expertise of a professor of geriatrics to develop its scale of qualifying disabilities.

The monthly cost to join at the age of 50 to cover home care services is £28. That rises to £45 a month for those joining at the age of 60, £61 a month at 65, and £107 at 75, the upper age limit.

All such schemes begin to pay out only after the policyholder has been newly diagnosed as having a disability or disease that requires care provision. There will be some form of assessment, such as the individual's ability to perform a number of normal daily activities — for example, getting out of bed unaided, or washing, feeding and

"The average cost of nursing home care currently is about £13,000 a year, and the average pension is about £8,000 a year," Wendy Wakefield, of Help The Aged, says. "To bridge the gap, many of today's elderly have to sell their home and surrender their savings. Insurance schemes for long-term care are far beyond the means of many people, so it is essential that the NHS continues to provide free access to such care, and that local authorities put sufficient funding into community care at home, or into appropriate care in residential or nursing homes. The old people of Britain deserve nothing less."



NICK MALAND

THE FIVE STEPS TO HOLD BACK THE YEARS

Mike Hall, a researcher and co-author of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI) report, *The Challenges of Ageing*, offers a "Four Es" recipe for retarding the ageing process:

• Early diagnosis of diseases likely to afflict old people, such as cancer, diabetes, high blood pressure, osteoporosis.

• Elimination of known factors that endanger health, such as smoking, obesity, poor diet, drug or alcohol abuse.

• Education to bring about healthy changes in lifestyle.

• Encouragement of more research into degenerative conditions, such as Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease.

John Griffin, the director of the ABPI says:

"Successful ageing, in the sense of maintaining independence until close to death, appears to be a

realistic goal. The majority of old people are active and healthy. More than 150,000 people in Britain are aged over 90, and one in five of them are still driving cars."

Good health in old age depends on a list of factors, including diet, weight control and exercise, according to World Health Organisation recommendations endorsed by the United Kingdom's health department.

• Diet: Eat enough to maintain normal weight, include plenty of vegetables, fruits and calcium-rich foods. Cut down on fats and salt.

• Exercise: Take some regularly. Even a daily walk improves self-esteem, mobility and cardiovascular function, and reduces risks linked to osteoporosis.

• Smoking: Don't.

• Social contact: Stimulates mental and physical activity, encourages a healthier lifestyle.

Happy as a sandboy

Can't take the strain?
Get in a sandpit

The therapy room in analyst Joel Ryce-Menihin's house looks like a child's delight. There are two sandtrays and an assortment of miniature figures — toy cars, trees, animals, bridges, people.

The sandtrays and the toys are not meant for children; they are said to be the latest way of enabling adults to come to terms with a crisis, such as bereavement, divorce, redundancy — or to help those who feel they have never fulfilled their potential.

Mr Ryce-Menihin trained as a Jungian analyst and discovered the "wonderful therapy" of sandplay, a technique developed by the Swiss therapist Dora Kalff. In sandplay, patients simply construct what they wish with the sand and the toys available. "The figures that patients pick out will be symbolic of something important in their lives," Mr Ryce-Menihin says. "Divorces who can't recover from the trauma of a marriage breakup often trace the pattern of their marriage by using the figures. As the weeks go by, we find that the constructions start to develop, like a play."

"While they are constructing, I sit in the background taking notes, and saying nothing. I always take photographs, so that there will be a permanent record."

The therapeutic aspect comes, of course, from interpretation of the designs and constructions patients make. "I have to be careful," Mr Ryce-Menihin says, "not to start to interpret too quickly, or to ask leading questions. Through using the figures, people begin to see patterns in their lives which have eluded them before. Then decisions and choices people have made start to fall into place, and they can lose their bitterness and anger."

"The point of sandplay is that it helps people use their imagination, rather than relying on rational thought process. And this can bring about breakthroughs in understanding. It is enjoyable and not seen as threatening, as traditional analysis often is."

Children are occasionally allowed into the Jungian sandpit. Mr Ryce-Menihin considers it particularly useful with adolescents.

LIZ HODGKINSON

• *Jungian Sandplay: The Wonderful Therapy*, by Joel Ryce-Menihin, is published by Routledge at £12.99.

The fear of death by fear

THE belief that people can die of a broken heart is accepted; doctors are well aware that the increase in the mortality and morbidity among near relatives of a recently died patient is not only the result of being chilled to the bone or at the graveside but is related to bereavement.

To conduct controlled research on the effect of emotion on disease patterns is always difficult, however. The Gulf war has proved an opportunity to test another well-established belief, hitherto equally difficult to prove, that patients can be frightened to death.

Usually in a battle or air raid those deaths which have occurred by heart disease induced by fear have passed without much comment or later research, as the doctor's attention has been directed to the far greater number who have died, or been maimed, as the

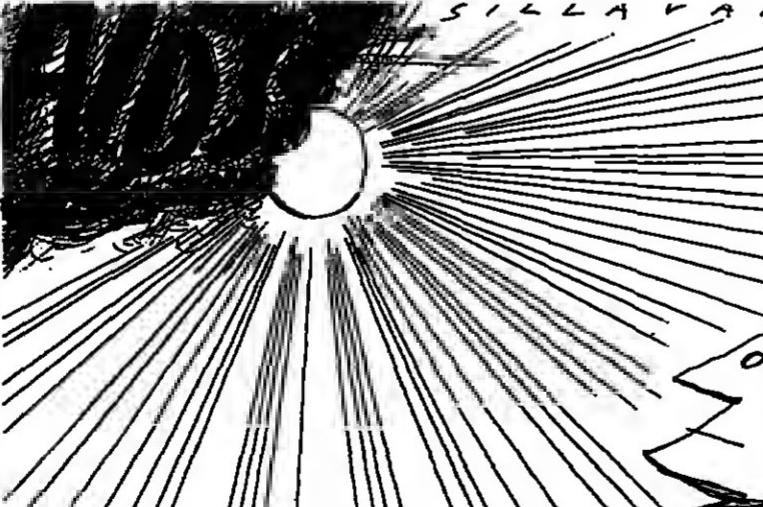
MEDICAL BRIEFING
Dr Thomas Stuttaford

direct result of enemy action. The short-lived bombardment of Israel by Scud missiles, which caused comparatively little damage and few casualties but general alarm, was an unusual opportunity to study the effect of fear on heart attack rates.

A team of Tel Aviv doctors working in one of the district hospitals has reported in *The Lancet* on the incidence of acute myocardial infarction

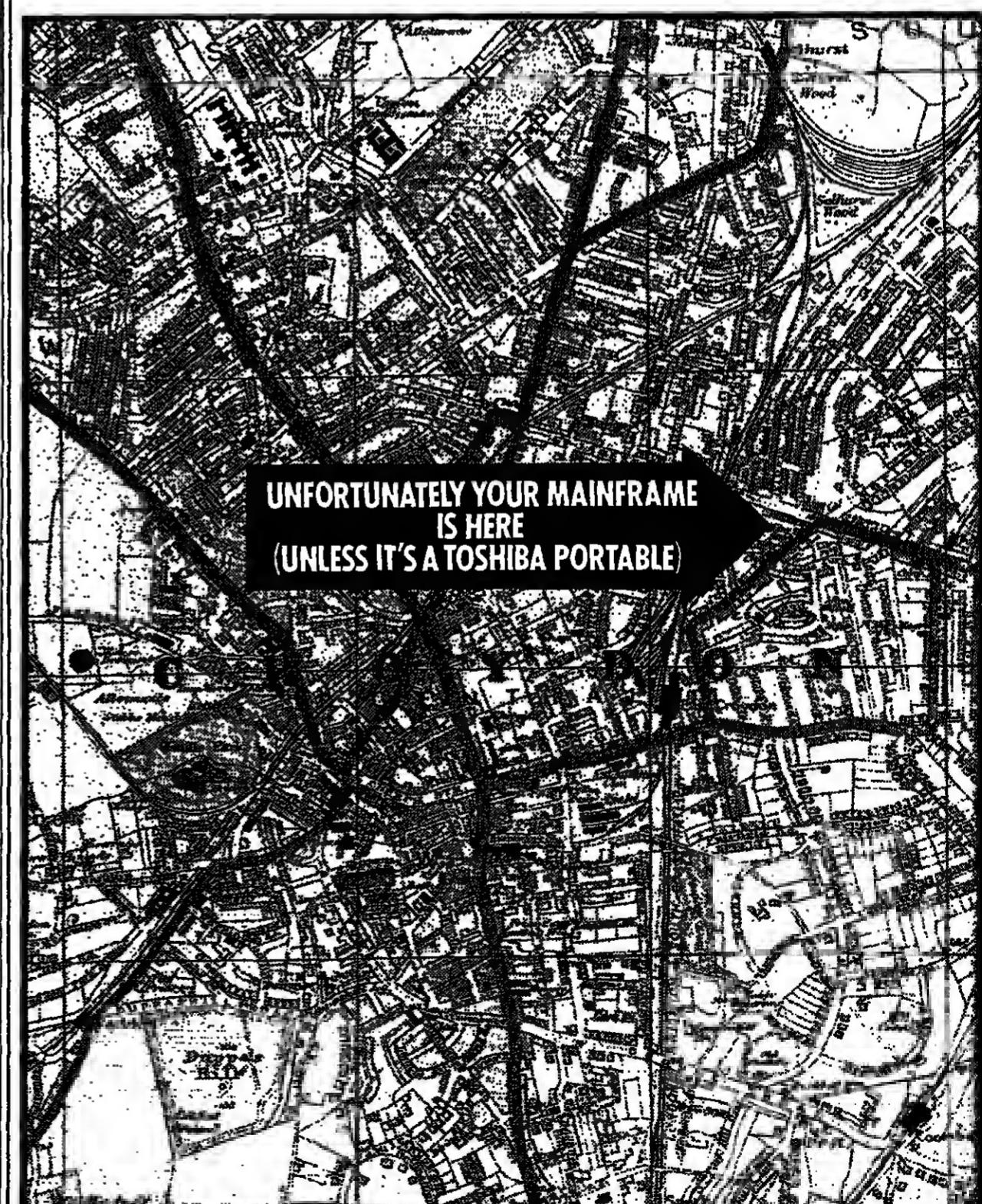
(coronaries) and sudden death among Israeli civilians in the community. The report analyses the numbers treated in the coronary care unit and by the mobile intensive care ambulance during the week of the Iraqi missile war.

No missiles actually fell in the catchment area of the doctor's hospital but the possibility of imminent death resulted, not unnaturally, in anxiety which was intense, sustained, and widespread. The study compares the week of the bombardment to other weeks before and after it, and similar weeks in other years. The sudden death rate in the community was doubled during the crucial week and there was a threefold increase in the rate of admission to the coronary care unit at the hospital, but once patients had been admitted, the mortality rate was comparable to that of other years.



Danger from fast food

BEEF farmers have had a rough few years. Not sooner has the alarm over BSE died down, the *BMJ* reports, than a new anxiety has crossed the Atlantic. A form of food poisoning, due to verocytotoxin, a toxin produced by some pathogenic strains of the gut organism *E. coli*, has been diagnosed in some recent British outbreaks. These strains of *E. coli*, often found in undercooked beef, often cause more than an upset tummy but in children under five or the elderly diarrhoea can be followed by a syndrome of acute kidney failure, haemolytic anaemia, and thrombocytopenia (a bleeding tendency). In a recent outbreak in England affecting 24 patients who ate fast-food burgers, three developed the dangerous haemolytic-uremic syndrome.



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There is wonder here

Philip Howard on the young poet, something new out of Africa, who won the Booker with a fantasy that we are miracles God made

THE FAMISHED ROAD
By Ben Okri
Jonathan Cape, £13.99

The spirit-child is an unwilling adventurer into chaos and sunlight, into the dreams of the living and the dead. Then he finds himself in the Guildhall in the heart of the City of London after lavish dinner one October, before an audience of 400 of the great and good literati, being told that he has been awarded the Booker Prize for fiction, and being grilled by the Cyclops eye of television, and berated by the rottweiler and spaniels of the interviewing pack. So he wakes up with a bang, and does his stuff with dignity and charm, and drinks too much rice wine, and spent yesterday in bed with a terrible hangover, seeing none of his frequent petitioners.

Ben Okri is a true poet, and he has written a poetical magical fantasy about growing up in Nigeria. Middlebrow readers who like a strong narrative line and a good read, and dialogue that carries the story forward will find *The Famished Road* almost as hard to read as they did when Keri Hulme won the Booker with her prose poem about Maori myth and life, *The Bone People*, in 1985. Cynics grumble that the British literary scene is the last refuge of colonialism. We have exported our notion of a good Trollopean, Jane Austen read to the farthest corners of our old Empire, and now it comes back to haunt us with our literary prizes being won by Australians, Indians, South Africans, and now Nigerians, writing chatty little English novels in an exotic tone of voice. Meanwhile the highbrow novels of ideas and the intellect and philosophy that are written and read and that win the prizes among our new partners on the mainland of Europe are unsaleable and unread over here. It is a bookseller's axiom (not entirely true) that French novels don't sell in Grande Bretagne. The alleged lack of novels of ideas on the shortlist was the reason that Nicolas Mosley gave for resigning as a judge of the Booker.

Not even a cynic would describe *The Famished Road* as a good read. It is a difficult read, a brilliant read, unlike anything you have ever read before. What does seem to be the bookish case is that there is a great taste both in the United Kingdom and in the United States for novels written from a different culture and idiom of English, Hispanic and West Indian and African novels go big guns in the States. Salman Rushdie is, among other things, a great story-teller. He was educated at Rugby and Cambridge. He has lived and worked here for a long time, for the last thousand days forced to live as a hostage in his own country, under wicked sentence of death from a foreign government. But he tells his stories in a very Indian tone of voice. Five of the six novels oo



Ben Okri, winner of the Booker Prize, wakes up to a world where the ocean is full of songs, the sky is out an enemy

this year's Booker short-list were in this potent cross-cultural genre. The winner was a Nigerian Londoner. Timothy Mo is half Cantonese from Hong Kong, Mill Hill, and St John's, Oxford. Rohinton Mistry, with his enchanting first novel about *Paris Welanschauung*, was born in Bombay and emigrated to Toronto when he was 23. William Trevor is a wild goose professional exile from Ireland who lives in Devon. But his obsessions are all Irish. Roddy Doyle is a resident Dubliner, and *My Jaya's Yis* came out in 1990. Read any page of the books of any of these fine writers of English unlabelled, and you can tell it was not written by an Englishman from the home culture. The only Englishman, Martin Amis, tried to put us off the scent by writing backwards about a German-American. But he does not fool us. Fie, fie, fo, fun, we smell the prose of an Englishman.

There is a legend in southern Nigeria about the abiku, a child who continually dies and is continually reborn to the grief of his parents. You can find the same legend in Wordsworth's "trailing clouds of glory", and Victorian gravestones for children, and, come to that, Plato. This is the running theme of *The Famished Road*, as Azaro, the Nigerian spirit-child, resists his longing to return from the rigours of existence to the spirit world, where everything is so much better. He decides to stay, "to bring a smile upon the face of his mother". This takes place somewhere that feels like a shanty town on the outskirts of Lagos around 1960.

But the message is universal, as well as particular to Africa. There are wars and lorry accidents, burnings and riots. But there are also schools and palm-wine bars, police-stations and groves.

Azaro's must-be-the-greatest father wins stupendous victories in the ring against ghosts. There are ghosts everywhere and lizards, spics and messengers from the dream world,

and symbols of transformation. Through all the tumult and exploitation and suffering of the slum-dwellers and black people runs the road of our existence as transient passengers (or commutes) on planet Earth. But like the novel, the road does not run in straight line. Each generation and individual must start again from scratch. There is a time to be born, and a time to die; a time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted. Things that are out ready, not willing to be born or to become, things for which adequate preparations have not been made to sustain their momentous births, things that are not resolved, things bound up with failure and with fear of being, they all keep recurring, keep coming back, and in themselves partake of the spirit-child's condition.

They keep coming and going till their time is right. History itself fully demonstrates how things of the world partake of the condition of the spirit-child.

Victoria Glendinning tells Mailer to go and hit someone

On page 857 of Norman Mailer's new novel, the first-person narrator Harry Hubbard reads over his manuscript: "Had I read every page? I did not know that I had to." Your reviewer knew damn well that she had to, all the way to page 1,122 where Harry, confessing that he does not want his memoir ever to end, takes his leave with the words "to be continued". Unlike God, he says, he hasn't been able to present all of his creation.

Harry agrees with Hugh Montague, his godfather and CIA boss (code-name "Harlot"), that the evidence for evolution may be a complex system of disinformation calculated by God to conceal Himself. This novel may be a complex system of disinformation calculated to conceal Mailer. It is about the activities of the CIA in the 1950s and 60s, taking in Kennedy's election to the presidency, the attempts to bump off Castro, and the Bay of Pigs crisis. Just how Mailer knows so much about the Agency's operations, training programme, communications network and arcane private mythology, without being part of it, is a mystery.

It is a book about deception, perpetrated not only in order to confound the enemy outside – communism – but the enemy within. These CIA spooks distrust one another, work against one another, spread false information and conceal what they know. Everyone, even the heroic Hardin (apparently based on real-life spook J. J. Angleton) is potentially a double agent. Harry our narrator, hand-reared and Yale-educated for the CIA by his godfather and his "charismatic" father, can effortlessly betray anyone, especially the people he loves.

Harry Hubbard is from patrician WASP stock. His father, a close friend of CIA director Allen Dulles (Mailer names real names all the time), is the godlike sort of man whom bar-tenders rush to serve, who catches 788lb tuna off Key West, and who wears Savile Row tweeds with leather patches. This is not Mailer's usual reference group. "Social sorrow" – the path of social unsatisfactoriness – is identified in this book as "insufficiently recognized as one of the major passions". While Mailer does not endorse the attitudes of the privileged Hubbards, he is obsessed by them with an obsession not unlike love, as spies are by their opposite numbers.

Young Harry is initiated into the upper-class male mysteries by his father and godfather in a series of dangerous physical ordeals – skiing, rock-climbing – and when, running with his fit, bronzed father on Miami Beach, he realises they are at last equals as men, there is an embarrassing moment of masculine bonding involving macho arm-wrestling and mock-box-

Montevideo, Moscow. These are the best bits.

Some of the action is conveyed in extremely long private letters, full of direct speech and elaborate narrative and not in the least like real letters. Much of the rest consists of transcripts of telephone calls and bugged conversations, stiff with acronyms, cryptonyms, code-phrases and ellipsis. To learn so cozily what Frank Sinatra and Jack Kennedy liked to do in bed robes the information of its factitious thrill.

Later in life Harry marries the beautiful wife of his godfather; she is oppositely working on a thesis about what she calls the alpha and omega of personality, loyalty and treachery. Naturally, he betrays her. Harry's sexual life is seen at uncomfortably close quarters. It's very sticky hairy. Misogyny lies just under the surface of the expressed ecstasy. Homosexuality in its most degrading manifestations is graphically contemplated. Harry suspects that just is a way of "releasing the tons of mediocrity within oneself". All in all, it's enough to convert one to vegetarianism.

Sex apart, there's not much violence – and "the dreary and open wound of verbosity", according to *Harlot's Ghost* is "only stanchured by violence". Mailer should know. He is the man who, in the period covered by this haemorrhage of a volume, was a leftist dissident and a notorious drinker, wife-damager and brawler. Perhaps, for his writing's sake, he should go out and punch somebody.

HARLOT'S GHOST

By Norman Mailer
Michael Joseph, £15.99

ing: "God, we loved one another."

All this seems more Iron Man than ironic. The fascinated, ravenous mutual admiration society of men locked in a clandestine closed system, over-estimating both themselves and each other, is a theme; there are parallels made between the CIA bluebloods and the knights errant of medieval romance. The subtext of this vast book is a hopeless longing for a father, a godfather, a God – or an American – that can be trusted. But like all Mailer's messages it is scrambled in the interests of security, and he has missed a chance to write his life.

Some sections are composed in a complex and lyrical prose ("Dread certainties left their flesh then on my heart"). There are long, straight stretches of researched reportage and description – Maine, Virginia, Washington, Berlin, and punch somebody.



Mailer, Iron Man of fiction, with scrambled message

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EUROPEAN

Mantraps of Irish heritage

This is the Cavan and Fermanagh border. The youth who has The Run of the Country finds it a place of wild liberty and casual brutality. Order and confinement come from a Garda police sergeant, who is his father and puts him in gaol. On the boundary of fear and violence, this sensitive human beast breaks into a love affair with a girl named from a local river, and a man-trap set by his heritage.

Shane Connaughton knows his place and his people, who are hired in the bone and sinew of their rough land. Savage scenes of cock fights alternate with black comedy and a painful awareness of the obstinacy of things. It seems a hell of a way to grow up. This is a bloody tale about a bloody area, but the occasional spasms of passion and understanding strike home like the bayonets stuck in the ground as goal-posts, when the Irish lad plays football with the local police.

Look Twice is called an entertainment by John Fuller in the mode of Graham Greene, so that we do not confuse it with his serious work. And this is really entertaining about illusionists and Balkan intrigue. On a train leaving a revolution, four meo are put in a compartment – naturally, one is a woman wearing a moustache. It is suggested that they are in hell, defined as not having any desire to be anywhere. To pass the time, they tell the stories of their lives, which are enigmas and fantasies.

The train is stopped by bandits. They must escape. After all the paradoxes and puzzles and parables and pretty philosophies, they discover that a magic panorama

turns out to be the walls of an inflatable balloon. Filled with hot air from the steam engine, the aircraft wafts the woman away from her three musketeers of nonsense.

Late in *Extermination*, a shoddily inconsequential John Fuller whilsts away the time in *Look Twice* by sleight of pen and false mirror. For him, the illusion of all illusions is that there is a better world. As we don't have it, he creates one in which stage magic makes actual transformations.

The final trick is the empty coffin, but that only produces a longer life.

Extermination is literary history as Racine's *Drame*.

Brooke-Rose shuffles her authors and their characters through time as if they were playing cards. The two Emmas, Woodhouse and Bovary, find themselves travelling with *Boule de Suif* and Augustin Meaulnes and Clarissa Harlow. A cast of thousands is contained in hundreds of parodies conversing in dozens of paragraphs to reach no conclusions, only infinite suggestions. How do all the people we read about get along in the jumble sale of

our minds? And how in the tuck of personalities who scrimmage for our attention can we select a few for friends?

Late in *Extermination*, a rebellion of television and film characters, which has promised excitement, fizzles out. The deluge of folk from written texts overwhelm them. A culmination is the appearance of a fictional author, Nathan Zuckerman. He

puts down his fellow time-travellers. "Characters," he says, "don't read other books." And indeed, there are too many characters in this book to read it. There is, however, the pleasure of seeing how many of them are recognisable. *Extermination* is not the end of the text. It is a bibliophile's Trivial Pursuit.

ANDREW SINCLAIR

Winner of the Crime Writers' Association Gold Dagger Award 1990

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CINEMA: NEW RELEASES

A conqueror loses his way in Hollywood

Geoff Brown reviews Kenneth Branagh's *Dead Again*; *Homicide*, *Boyz N the Hood*, *Flirting* and *Docteur Petiot*

He came; he filmed; he conquered. For two weeks, Kenneth Branagh's first American film as director, *Dead Again* (15, Empire, Whiteleys), topped the nation's box office, before being supplanted in audiences' affections by the fifth spin-off from *A Nightmare on Elm Street*. For a lad from Belfast, with relatively little film experience, this is some achievement. Yet no law insists that popular success and quality film-making go hand in hand; on this occasion, Branagh has wood the crowds with a monstrous preening peacock of a suspense thriller, strenuously styled after the Hollywood Forties model.

Murder, amnesia, reincarnation, classical music: these vintage ingredients fill the script's labyrinth. Branagh, carrying a light American accent, portrays a fast-talking LA private detective. Under his wing, and into his heart, comes a speechless, pretty amnesiac (played with more blankness than necessary by his wife, Emma Thompson).

During hypnosis sessions with a fey antiques dealer (Derek Jacobi), Thompson relives the past of a famous pianist, stabbed to death with scissors in the late Forties after a tempestuous marriage to German émigré composer Riman Strauss (Branagh again, carrying a light German accent and a beard). Strauss was hanged for her murder, but did he really do it? And what of the devoted housekeeper (Hanna Schygulla), or Andy Garcia's seedy reporter, or Robin Williams's deranged psychiatrist — all of whom seem to have strayed from three different films?

Branagh attacks this oosense with the same fondness for pastiche and overkill that dragged down *Henry V*. After treading in Olivier's footsteps, Branagh now tries on Orson Welles's shoes'

heads the pack — facing a daily barrage of bullets, brickbats and ethnic slurs. Words alone make *Homicide* a joy. Plain grey policespeak becomes stylised, propelled forward by repeated rhythms. "The FBI couldn't find Joe Louis in a bowl of rice," snaps Mantegna's partner.

Dramatic problems arise once Mantegna's character, a hard-bitten Jewish cop, gets pulled off the precinct's star case to solve a candy store murder. The victim's family, wealthy Jews, insist they are targets of some anti-Semitic conspiracy. Feeling guilty for suppressing his roots, Mantegna faces conflicting loyalties. Cop or Jew, which is he? These are engrossing matters, yet Mame's probings prompt more bewilderment than illumination. One moment Mantegna is committed cop; the next he appears desperate to prove his ethnic colours by petty terrorism. Excellent actor though he is,

Mantegna cannot make the transition stick. Stunted as drama, *Homicide* still offers a vivid portrait of our embittered urban hell.

Homicide (15, Cannon Pantom Street, Screen on the Hill) boasts a much higher IQ. This is David Mamet's third venture as a writer-director. "The idea," he says, "was to do a police movie with some spiritual overtones": the mixture may not gel, but forceful dialogue, direction and playwriting still make this a film to reckon with. Not for Mamet a camera with St Vitus's dance; he trains the lens tight on these New York cops, Joe Mantegna

This is no bouncy spate like *Thelma & Louise*. No character is particularly sympathetic; when survival is at stake, these ladies in a jam — Demi Moore and Glenn Headly — soon ditch the rules of friendship. Director Alan Rudolph puts his quirky skills to best use, probing with a restless camera. Mark Isham's music supplies the cake's icing thuds, ratifies a moaning chorus.

In its pursuit of impersonating grandiose despair, *Mortal Thoughts* pumps up the situations more than they can logically stand: given the hideous Willis's track record, would not a self-defense plea get the ladies off? Yet the acting is so alert, and the images so satisfying, that one goes along for the ride.

Boyz N the Hood (15, Cannon Haymarket, Whiteleys) has been making a noise ever since American screenings sparked gang violence. The director, John Singleton, is a 23-year-old hot-shot, with a Columbia contract under his belt. But those expecting a firebrand urban portrait are in for a disappointment. So many scenes trip themselves up with obvious plays for sentiment that Singleton seems to be Stanley Kramer reborn.

Like that veteran Hollywood liberal, Singleton shapes his film to carry a Big Message. The key to preventing urban delinquency is a static family. Yet earnest sermons from dad (Larry Fishburne) cannot stop Cube Gooding Jr getting sucked into the

Closely examining past lives, and deaths: Kenneth Branagh (left), Derek Jacobi and Emma Thompson in Branagh's American directing debut, *Dead Again*

gang wars of south central Los Angeles — just when a college scholarship looms too.

Singleton's script may crack, but he scores points for atmosphere. Circling sirens and distant gunfire clog these drab streets; you can almost smell the menacing air. As the neighbourhood boys of the title, Gooding Jr proves a bothersome presence (a prematurely furrowed brow does not help), but rap artist Ice Cube displays unexpected power as Doughboy.

No space to do justice to

Docteur Petiot (12, Everyman), a bizarre excavation of a notorious French murderer, who lured many Jews to a terrible end (poison, quicklime) with offers to help them escape the Nazi occupation.

Christian de Chalange's film never probes into Petiot's psychology; we must cope unaided with this perplexing character, scurrying like a vampire round a city of eternal gloom. Michel Serrault gives an extraordinary performance: madcap, hypnotic, deeply chilling. De Chalange artfully meshes occupied Paris with the nightmare style of German Expressionism. Forget *Dead Again*: here is outlandish cinema with a sting.

aggers could never be as innocent as these pimply lads, worshippers at the altar of Ursula Andress, Duke Ellington's "The Mooche" seems strange accompaniment to a girls' dancing class, but Duigan gets most other details right: the lavatory joshing, the teacher obsessed with model planes, the class joker with wires on all teeth. Noah Taylor makes a sweet, gangling hero; as his flame, English-born Thandie Newton lights up the screen with youthful sensuality.

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Last kerb curbed

Matthew Parris
laments the triumph
of the town planner

It was the *Daily Mail* which broke the news. Kirkbymoorside is to have double yellow lines. For decades a Yorkshire Canute against the custard tide, the town has gone under. The last high street in Britain still free from those hateful symbols of municipal fascism has surrendered to the county council traffic planning department. Weep, ye sons of the North Riding!

No doubt there were arguments in favour, although half the townspersons signed a petition protesting. No doubt someone will write to the Editor with bloodcurdling facts about access for the emergency services. Town councillor Tom Clark has already warned the *Mail* that "vehicles have caused an obstruction". I have news for him. Town councillors have caused an obstruction.

"You can't have unrestricted parking in a town," advises Councillor Clark. I should greet his opinion with gladness if I felt confident that if asked to name 30 things one can have "unrestricted in a town", Councillor Clark could comply; or if I had ever heard the word "unrestricted" used by anyone in local government as a term of commendation. Fledgling councillors should be marched to training camps where they would be forced to devise 100 new scenarios every day in which words like "deregulate", "free", "uncontrolled", "wild", "unlicensed" and "gratis" could be used in a wholly pleasurable context.

Besides, when I hear the phrase "emergency services" I reach for my revolver. We are becoming a nation ever more anxious to sacrifice everyday convenience for millennial unlikelihood. Waving shrouds as their banners, the professional busybodies advance grimly upon every comfort known to man. Shrouds are on their side.

Remember the sportsman's tie-breaker, "sudden death"? Simultaneously and by gesture, two adversaries each choose a symbol: scissors, paper or rock. Scissors trump paper, paper trumps rock, rock trumps scissors. Well, to modern planners, shrouds trump everything. Shrouds can be trumped only by more shrouds. No level of accumulated national fury at indignities suffered in the name of safety, no figure — it be thousands of man-years — for total national delay, no mountain — be it ever so high — of heads banged, fingers jammed and shopping spilled while negotiating passages down corridors of new "fire doors", no measure for the sheer ugliness of hundreds of miles and thousands of tonnes of grey steel kerbside pedestrian barricades, no cost to our tranquillity exacted by harsh fluorescent lighting through every hour of darkness in every public place... no bottom line, in any currency but death, can trump a single life lost through inattention to public safety.

And Councillor Clark would go further, you know. Should I suggest that nobody has been killed by Kirkbymoorside's lack of yellow lines, his response is easy: "Nobody yet. Must we wait until someone is killed before we take action?" Trump that. Someone must prove that double yellow lines kill you more, or our cause is lost.

Come, let us admit that it is lost already. In the 1979 Parliament I was proud to represent 700 square miles of Derbyshire with not a single parking meter or parking charge, and then to serve under a transport secretary — Nicholas Ridley — who held that the principle obstruction to traffic flow in London was traffic lights. But Derbyshire fell to the traffic wardens and Ridley fell to the barbarians, and Kirkbymoorside stood alone.

It was only a matter of time. Motorists of Kirkbymoorside, I salute you.

Just days since the formal announcement that the KGB is to be disbanded, eight Soviet diplomats have been expelled from Norway. In the same week the heads of both security and intelligence agencies in Norway have been forced to resign, following an admission that they allowed Mossad personnel to interrogate Palestinian asylum-seekers in the presence of Norwegian officers who could not speak Arabic. I have raised in the Commons the case of the British journalist Nick Davies and his connections with Ari Ben-Menashe, a Mossad agent.

Earlier this summer, the authorities in New Zealand deported an unidentified Soviet arrested while engaged on classic illegal tradecraft, the construction of a false identity and background before moving on to his designated target country.

However unpalatable, the fact remains that most countries need and maintain an internal security apparatus and an external intelligence-gathering agency, the term "intelligence gathering" being a euphemism for spying. Whatever the implications of the disappear-

ance of the Berlin Wall, it is business as usual in the spy world. Until the expulsion of the Schulz husband and wife team in February, there were more Soviet-trained illegals in British prisons than at any time since the exposure of Gordon Lonsdale and the Portland spies in 1962.

Good intelligence demonstrably can deter aggression. Intelligence gathered in Baghdad in 1966 led to deployment of sufficient forces to Kuwait and prevented an attack planned by Iraq; similarly, intelligence from Buenos Aires and deployment of forces to the Falklands prevented an Argentine invasion in 1977. But in 1982 and 1990, in almost identical circumstances, assaults were launched without counter-measures being taken in time, either because the necessary contacts had not been cultivated, or because the danger signals had been interpreted incorrectly.

In December 1941, six years

before the creation of the CIA, the United States learned the painful consequences of having no central mechanism for the acquisition, collation and dissemination of intelligence. In the months following Pearl Harbor, Congress discovered that there had been plenty of signs to indicate an imminent Japanese raid on the American fleet's main anchorage in the Pacific. Quite how detailed and specific the clues were remains a matter of bitter controversy to this day.

The conclusion of the Cold War has allowed Western intelligence agencies an opportunity to review their priorities, and a British cabinet committee has reportedly been considering the options open to the security service (MI5) and the secret intelligence service (MI6) in the new global order. Should the two rival services, originally separated in 1909, be merged into a single unit? Or might the highly skilled

surveillance teams, with their sophisticated techniques acquired over four decades of monitoring the activities of their Eastern bloc counterparts, be redeployed against professional criminals, smugglers and drug barons?

Similar challenges are pre-occupying MI6's overseas allies. In France, the notorious DGSE, which had developed an unenviably ruthless reputation long before its sabotage of the *Rainbow Warrior* in New Zealand in July 1985, has more recently engaged in industrial espionage. French businessmen, often themselves part of the DGSE's elite corps of "honourable correspondents", have been granted invaluable aid when dealing with competitors for lucrative foreign contracts.

In one incident, the Indian government expelled the local DGSE representative, who was masquerading as a military attaché at the embassy, soon after he

had briefed French weapons salesmen of the sealed bids to be submitted by German, Swedish and British rivals.

Small countries such as Israel and Cuba, surrounded by hostile neighbours, place a high value on good intelligence, to which, in part, they attribute their survival. Despite the near catastrophic lapse in 1973, when Mossad failed to predict the Yom Kippur offensive, the Israelis hold the intelligence profession in high esteem, and are not averse to mounting operations in ostensibly friendly countries. Mossad personnel in both Washington and London have been expelled for complicity in espionage cases.

Fortunately for spy writers, sex and espionage will continue as growth industries whatever the changes in superpower politics. *Rupert Allason*, writing as Nigel West, is the author of *Seven Spies who Changed the World* (Secker & Warburg, £16.99).

The KGB is closing, but Mossad, French intelligence and the Cubans are busy as ever, writes Nigel West

Business as usual for spies

Tyranny's cruellest deception

Those who pulled wool over their eyes must face up to the Gulag, says

Bernard Levin

As I moved to turn the page, a name leapt out at me from the column *Nicks* (News in Brief); the whole item consisted of only 10 lines. But the story it brought to my mind was anything but short, and indeed for the central figure in it there is good reason to believe that it felt quite exceptionally long. His name is Balys Gajauskas, and he figured in the tiny news item only because, as a member of the free Lithuanian parliament, he was doing a celebratory office: he was in Vilnius (the Lithuanian capital) to formally close down the headquarters of the Lithuanian KGB. So why was the honour of shutting the doors of evil given to Balys Gajauskas? Because he had already had a very different honour: he holds the record for the length of time spent in the concentration camps of the Soviet Union's Gulag: 35 years.

The charge-sheets (his time in the Gulag was of two stints — one of 25 years, the other of 10) are interesting. The first stretch began in 1948, when he took part in the Lithuanian resistance to the absorption of his country in the Soviet Union; the second was for "planning to translate Solzhenitsyn's *The Gulag Archipelago*". Before his first 25-year incarceration there was no trial, not even a fake one; there were court-room proceedings for his second bout, but they were so ludicrous that the KGB-appointed "defence" lawyer actually argued that the charge had not been proved and that anyway Gajauskas had been prosecuted under the wrong law; whereupon the prosecutor asked for seven years and the judge made it ten.

No let Balys Gajauskas speak in his own words:

The Soviet leaders speak of peace today. But the concentration camps represent a lesser threat to mankind than war; peace will remain impossible as long as we continue living in fear and slavery. My trial in Vilnius is an example of how one purposefully destroys a man who reads books. Such a trial belongs to the list of the trials of the "inquisition" ... My crime consists of having thought independently and having valued democracy more highly than communist dogmas. I committed a crime, because I wanted to make use of all the fruits of the human mind, and not only those that are officially allowed. Now, as I and my friends proceed on the road of trials and tribulations, I still have the flame of hope and liberty before my eyes ... separated as we are for long years from near ones and relatives, condemned as we are to a humiliating death, even here we remain faithful to the ideas of democracy and liberty.

As he served all of his first term, so he served all of the second — the last two years of it under Gorbachev. And now, at last, the whirling of time brings in his revenge. We can afford to thrill at the news of communism's death-throes; a man who has spent seven-ninths of his adult life in concentration camps would probably say more than "I told you so". And among the other things he would say must be: "How do we ensure that nothing like that will ever happen again?" To answer that question we must, obviously, ask why it happened in the first place, and it will certainly not be enough to say that ruthless men who seek power will do anything to get it and hold on to it. That is true, but it falls far short of an explanation of the Soviet Union, if only because after those 25 years went back again for another 10?

We could ask them, of course, but for the moment they are keeping quite refreshingly silent; even Professor Hobsbawm has shut up (not permanently, I fear), and in any case it isn't the ring-leaders — though they are the most culpable, of course — but the followers who hold the key.

Mugridge's *Moriae Encounters* can stand another outing.

Wise old Shaw, high-minded old Barbisse, the venerable Webb, Gide the pure in heart and Picasso the impure, down to poor little teachers, crazed clergymen and millionaires, drivelling dunces and very special correspondents like Durany, all will be asked briefly and without ambiguity: why did millions metaphorically cheer (and some not at all, metaphorically) when Balys Gajauskas went to the Gulag for 25 years, and four years after those 25 years went back again for another 10?

We could ask them, of course, but for the moment they are keeping quite refreshingly silent; even Professor Hobsbawm has shut up (not permanently, I fear), and in any case it isn't the ring-leaders — though they are the most culpable, of course — but the followers who hold the key.

Until the late Forties it was just possible to be honest and still believe, but — in Anthony Hartley's now famous phrase — anyone

...and moreover

CRAIG BROWN

When Ben Okri was making his speech accepting this year's Booker Prize, my heart was alive with good wishes for him. He seemed modest, likeable, passionate and — rare among writers — he took the trouble to express admiration for his fellow shortlistees.

So why, the next morning, as I read this, do I find that I have gone off the very ideal of Ben Okri? I put it all down to a single detail, not mentioned on television last night, but there for all to see in Philip Howard's front page report in *The Times*. "Ben Okri", begins his sixth paragraph, "was born in 1959..."

1959! 1959! Fiendish oneself older than policeman is a well-known shock to one's system — so well known, in fact, that when it happens it hardly shocks at all — but no one had thought to warn me that I would even find myself older than the winner of the Booker Prize.

I was born in 1957, a date I have always regarded as remarkably recent, a mere 18-or-so years ago. Until now, it has been common knowledge that Martin Amis is easily the youngest novelist in the world, and he was born way back in 1949. I had long imagined that this meant that the youngest novelist in the world would always be a good eight years older than me. Over the years, this has proved strangely reassuring, letting me muddle through life without any fear of wasting time, always allowing me eight years to get going. And now this!

There have, I suppose, been small portents of last night's catastrophe. Not long ago, I saw a list of the inventions and innovations that took place in the year of my birth. I noticed with relief that it did not include the wheel or the overcoat, but it did include the pacemaker, the first dog in space, the satellite and the contact lens, all of which now seem commonplace. Another oddity is that now when I notice the ages of people I have long thought of as far older than me — Princess Anne, for instance, or Mark Thatcher — I realise that they have somehow grown within spitting distance, that we are all part of the same generation, give or take the odd year or two.

Covertly, when I talk to people I used to regard as roughly my own age — 23 or so — I am horrified when they look blank at what I imagine to be shared points of reference. "What do you mean, who is Valerie Singleton?" I say angrily, or "How can you possibly not remember Alf Tupper, the Tough of the Track? He was in *Victor* every week! And what do you mean, who is Victor?"

It was only a few years ago that I began to realise, through a close reading of the newspapers, that people of my own age could become bank managers, give their occupations as "company director", write leading articles on economic matters, and appear on *Question Time*. Not only could they vote, but they could vote Conservative, and not only

could they vote Conservative but they could become Conservative MPs and then, five years later, former Conservative MPs. It seems only yesterday that I first noticed that professional footballers and boxers were the same age as me. Now, every few months, these same sportsmen are announcing their retirements, often in a double blow, this to become "company directors". To be honest, I am only beginning to come to terms with the idea that should I be convicted of armed robbery or mass-murder, the judge will not take my age into account and let me off with a severe wiggling.

Of late, my definition of middle age has become rather more fluid. I remember as a teenager arguing fiercely that middle age started some time in one's late twenties. In my late twenties, it had moved to one's late thirties. These days, I am a great believer in the "you're as young as you feel" school, and, before this morning, I certainly wasn't expecting to reach middle age until well into the next century, or, with luck, the century after that.

And now Ben Okri has come along and ruined it all. From being a teenager, Martin Amis has suddenly become 42, the same age as Kingsley Amis used to be when he was 42. Last night, a television documentary on Sir Angus Wilson said that he had started writing late in life, at the age of 34. 34? Late in life? I'm afraid Ben Okri already has a lot to answer for.

Letting them in

AS immigration re-emerges as a political issue, Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the French National Front, is preparing for a controversial three-day trip to Britain. An itinerary is still being drawn up, but the former French presidential candidate is expected to go to some of Britain's most racially sensitive inner-city areas, such as London's East End.

A spokesman for Le Pen says: "It is his first trip to Britain. He wants to set out his own political agenda, and how he thinks it affects Britain. There are very important issues to discuss." Le Pen is planning a press conference and a series of television interviews.

Le Pen was invited by Sir Alfred Sherman to address a fringe meeting of the Tory party conference in 1987, to the embarrassment of the Tory high command.

Norman Tebbit, their party chairman, urged him to stay away, and eventually Le Pen cancelled, because, he said, he did not want to embarrass Mrs Thatcher.

Sir Alfred says he is pleased that Le Pen is finally coming. "He should go to the inner cities and be heard. I don't see why it should create any more tension, unless left-wingers try to deny him freedom of speech. Le Pen was right when he opposed mass immigration of Africans and Arabs to France. Now even the socialists are agreeing with him."

After Kenneth Baker's prediction at the Tory conference that immigration would be one of the "major political issues" of the '90s, Tory circles are bound to be uneasy about the presence of the man who described the Nazi gas chambers as "a detail of history".

Lord Bethell, the Tory Euro-

incidents in pubs were woman against woman, but now the figure is 20 per cent.

It would be a mistake, however, to assume that women everywhere are sharpening their nails ready for battle over a pint. "This has to be seen in context. We have had far more women customers over the last few years," Whitbread explains. The psychologists have proved so successful in helping landlords to deal with customers who are in a "high state of arousal" that incidents are down by one third over all.

rabble-raising speeches in Trafalgar Square there could be trouble. But he is an elected member of the European parliament, and while we may not welcome him, we cannot prevent his visit. But I don't think television editors should interview a man who stirs up racial hatred." John Taylor, the black Tory candidate in Cheltenham, is less cautious. "He should stay out. We don't want him here. He has nothing constructive to say. His visit can only be counter-productive."

● Newcastle police, under strain from the recent public order disturbances, have set up a stress and counselling service for officers according to today's *You and Yours* programme on Radio 4. There is only one problem. The counsellor is on sick leave with a stress-related illness.

Gentle persuasion

THE so-called gentle sex is not so gentle in pubs, it seems. Whitbread brewery is now employing psychologists to advise its pub managers on how to deal with aggressive customers — including women brawling among themselves. The brewery's survey of pub violence over the past four years has shown that more and more fights are between women. Four years ago, only 16 per cent of

that is working perfectly," he says. "The Commission has excellent hard-working officials operating the system smoothly and fairly to both the owners of works of art and the government, especially as far as the misfield of valuations is concerned. Why change?"

Pre-booked

ALTHOUGH an expectant hush fell over Looe's Guildhall on Tuesday night as Jeremy Corbyn rose to announce the winner of the Booker Prize, most of the finalists had already known who had won.

As guests gathered at the reception before the dinner, an agitated Timothy Mo strode up to Ben Okri and shook his hand. "Congratulations Ben, you've done it," Mo said.

"How do you know, Timothy?" asked Okri. "There's been no announcement." But Mo persisted: "As the photographers took my picture they were told by one of the organisers not to make it look so obvious that I haven't won, and you've."

Okri had already had an inkling of his success as a cluster of photographers gathered around him, virtually ignoring the five other finalists. When a distinctly glib-looking Martin Amis slipped in just before dinner, only one or two photographers bothered with a cursory snap.

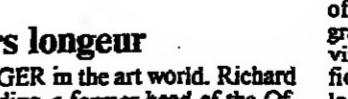
● **When the critics have finished panning Kenneth Branagh's new film, Dead Again, which opens in London tomorrow, what would they make of one of his less well known cinematic offerings.** Branagh is filming the *Mrs Clare Short*, Marjorie Mowlam, William Hague, Tony Blair, Simon Burns and *Lady Blackstone* making something of a splash in the parliamentary Speedo Charity Swim next month.



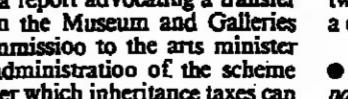
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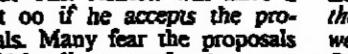
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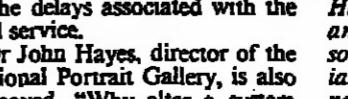
FEMALE PSYCHOLOGIST



MR. LE PEN



MR. LE PEN





AN UNACCEPTABLE RISK

The United Nations mission in Cambodia, formally triggered by the signing of the peace settlement in Paris yesterday, has been repeatedly described as the first serious test of President Bush's "new order". The stability of a whole region hinges on it. The five permanent members of the UN Security Council jointly insist that this post cold war experiment in UN peacekeeping cannot be allowed to go wrong. That must imply a second chance for the Khmer Rouge to reimpose their singularly murderous form of totalitarianism. Western, and Soviet, prestige is on the line. Yet the immediate prospect is of a dangerous vacuum before the UN arrives in sufficient force.

The plan brokered by the five could not be more ambitious. Under it Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former ruler, will return to head a Supreme National Council which includes the Phnom Penh regime and all three resistance groups including the Khmer Rouge. That is intended to "embodify Cambodian sovereignty" while UNTAC, the UN Transitional Authority for Cambodia, takes effective charge.

The UN is being asked in to demobilise and disarm the combatants, start repairs to the shattered infrastructure, provide an interim administration, repatriate 340,000 refugees and prepare and supervise free elections, tentatively scheduled for March 1993. This transition from war to democratic peace must be managed in a country driven back to almost medieval conditions by the genocidal Khmer Rouge and 13 years of civil war, a country riddled with landmines, guerrilla armies and bandits, in treacherous tropical terrain with appalling communications.

The original estimate was that this would entail deploymen around 10,000 UN civilians and as many as 100,000 military, costing from \$2.5 billion. The UN has had months to prepare. Yet the Security Council has so far agreed only to send an 80-strong advance team sometime next month — the number includes 75 local staff — with a mere 50 officers to "liaise" with government and resistance forces put at 150,000. The UN

will wait a further month or so for this team's reconnaissance reports before deciding on the eventual composition and scale of the full UNTAC force. The Security Council has not yet even approved UNTAC's creation, and its first units are not expected to be deployed in under 4½ months.

Set against some UN peacekeeping operations in the "bad old days", when the superpowers were at odds, this is absurdly sanguine. The first 8,000 troops arrived in the Congo in the 1960s within a week of the Security Council decision. It took 18 hours to deploy UN forces in the Middle East in 1973. Reconnaissance should have been done months ago, as soon as there was real hope of concluding the Cambodian agreement. The UN secretariat has a general plan, but has been waiting to discover where the money will come from. Almost none has been pledged and the budget is not due to be discussed until early 1992.

The excuses offered by diplomats for this leisurely timetable are that so great are the political pressures on all sides, so concentrated the limelight on the new Supreme National Council, that a small force may be able to hold the ring and secure co-operation between all factions. Good will should be given a chance. Should the task of reconciliation prove walnut-sized, why send a UN sledgehammer? Regional alignments, in addition, now favour peace. Neither China nor Vietnam has an interest in antagonising the West over Cambodia.

These are all risky assumptions. The Khmer Rouge are already seeking to dominate the Council and tried last week to frogmarch refugees from Thailand into areas they control. They have money and huge stockpiles of arms. When even the best-organised mission cannot be assured of success, this is no time for delay or half-measures. Cambodia has been a "killing field" for its people for too long. It must not be allowed to become the burial ground for the nascent "new world order". Money must be found and men sent next year but now, while peace has its best chance.

Remaindered prisoners are a frightened and consequently volatile group of people. They know that nearly half of them will not get a custodial sentence when they get to court. The way to prevent suicides and riots is to keep as many people in bail as possible. The Howard League deplores the moves towards privatising the prison system. We believe it is both unprincipled and impractical.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MORTIMER
(President-elect),
FRANCES CROOK (Director),
The Howard League for
Penal Reform,
708 Holloway Road, N19.
October 18.

STRAITJACKET TEAM

The British public now knows what a Labour government would look like. That is the importance of yesterday's elections to the shadow cabinet. If Labour wins office, Neil Kinnock must, under party rules, find cabinet places for everyone elected to the shadow cabinet, even if he does not want them and they are not up to the job.

The inflation of the shadow cabinet from 12 to 18 since Labour last took office in March 1974 means that Mr Kinnock would have much less freedom of manoeuvre than had Harold Wilson, who could at least use the spare places to bring in other talented MPs. In October 1964, seven ministers from the Commons entered the cabinet who were not in the previous shadow cabinet, including Richard Crossman and Barbara Castle.

The requirement to appoint the whole shadow cabinet only applies to the formation of the first cabinet, so early reshuffles can be used to drop unwanted ministers. Portfolios held in opposition can be re-allocated, though that is little help when there is no choice of personnel.

A prime minister is strictly circumscribed. Under the Ministerial Salaries Act only 21 ministers excluding the Lord Chancellor can receive cabinet level pay. Twenty places are committed, including the leader, deputy leader and the 18 elected yesterday. So unless the leader of the Lords is prepared to take a minister of state's salary, Mr Kinnock cannot pick other MPs.

In addition, neither Martin O'Neill, the party's defence spokesman, nor Kevin McNamara, the Northern Ireland spokesman, was elected to the shadow cabinet. So unless one or both those posts are given after the general election to those who were chosen yesterday, there is the ridiculous

DARK NIGHTS AT THE OPERA

The Royal Opera House has been forced to postpone tonight's première of Meyerbeer's *Les Huguenots*. On the celestial cloud reserved for musical dramatists, the ghost of Wagner (whose hatred of Meyerbeer was extreme) must be smiling. On the larger nimbus assigned to opera spirits, Meyerbeer himself might be penning a new opera, *Les Musiciens* or possibly *Jeremy le Diable*. "What does this fellow Isaacs mean by spoiling my revival, when the musicians only threat was to perform my *Huguenots* uncut, with four intervals?" Wagner's lip curls: "In our day it was the audience that often ruined premières. Now it is the staff."

Jeremy Isaacs, Covent Garden's general director, had enjoyed an exceptionally good season until a pay dispute with his orchestra, backed by the Musicians' Union, led this week to the indefinite closure of the ROH. Beset by a self-incurred deficit of £1.7 million and the effects of the recession, Mr Isaacs offered his staff what in the circumstances might seem a recklessly generous 5.5 per cent pay rise (n.n. nnt pay cut).

This was thought negotiable by everybody except the orchestra, who demanded 24 per cent over two years. This was rejected. The players first refused to wear formal dress, then threatened to disrupt the Meyerbeer and come late to rehearsals. They crowned this by claiming that the money they spend on instruments should be taken into account, though the ROH gives needier players loans for that purpose. Exasperated, Mr Isaacs shut up shop. As is mediating.

The management is taking a brave stand against unreasonable demands, but the odds are stacked against it. The dispute's cost, £300,000 a week, is appalling. Mr Isaacs

ought to be able to tell the orchestra: "If we give you what you ask, we will go bankrupt." But so great is the prestige of the Garden, for so long have Mr Isaacs and his predecessors said exactly the same to government, that nobody would believe him. Already the blame for the darkened stage is being laid at the door of government "underfunding".

Covet Garden, in common with most of the great opera houses of Europe and America, suffers all the evils of a union closed shop. A work-to-rule, never mind a strike, will intimidate most managements. There are exceptions. The New York Met closed for a whole season. Mr Isaacs is in good company. He also runs a better opera house on his subsidy than wealthier rivals.

The ROH orchestra, like most others, is partly dependent on London's large pool of freelance musicians. In theory Mr Isaacs could sack the present orchestra and easily recruit another one. Unfortunately the Musicians' Union would almost certainly "black" such players and thus put their livelihoods at risk. This requires the sort of courage from management and artist alike that nobody in the London entertainment business has yet been ready to show.

Should Mr Isaacs stick firm and recruit another orchestra, he should receive full public and government support. The alternative is a Royal Opera House that sinks ever deeper into debt and has to plead with government and sponsors to bail it out. Or perhaps the planned closure for redevelopment in 1996 will offer Mr Isaacs the chance to renegotiate contracts, move to lucrative new areas using electronic media, and force the unions to adapt or wither away.

Prison contracts out to tender

From Mr John Mortimer, QC, and Miss Frances Crook

Sir, The government is about to award the contract to manage the Wolds remand centre in Humberside to a private company — the first time in over a hundred years that a prison has been taken out of public control. Established in 1862, the Howard League recalls the abuse of prisoners and corruption endemic in the disparate systems of managing prisons in the 19th century.

It seems ironic that we entered the 20th century with general agreement that penal institutions had to become a publicly accountable service; and we are leaving the century reverting to selling off remand prisoners to people whose prime concern is the pursuit of profit.

The Howard League has conducted the only independent research into the immigration detention centres which have been commercially managed for some 20 years. We found them shrouded by excessive secrecy. There was no proper complaints system for detainees, staff were poorly trained, and indulged in crude racial stereotyping of detainees. The secrecy extended to all financial arrangements and costings.

It has now been reported (October 11) that Group 4, the company responsible for running Houndsditch detention centre, is likely to win the contract to manage the Wolds remand centre. Alternatively, it seems, the contract could be awarded to one of the American concerns who are making only modest profits from their US corrections facilities and want to extend to richer pickings.

Remaindered prisoners are a frightened and consequently volatile group of people. They know that nearly half of them will not get a custodial sentence when they get to court. The way to prevent suicides and riots is to keep as many people in bail as possible. The Howard League deplores the moves towards privatising the prison system. We believe it is both unprincipled and impractical.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MORTIMER
(President-elect),
FRANCES CROOK (Director),
The Howard League for
Penal Reform,
708 Holloway Road, N19.
October 18.

Net book agreement

From Dr Francis Fishwick

Sir, Mr Sutherland (letter, October 15) knows very well that his own 1965 article on the net book agreement did not end the controversy about it among economists. Some of your readers may be less aware of the widespread support for resale price maintenance, especially in the US economic journals.

If an individual producer believes that the fixing of a minimum resale price will encourage retailers to stock and display the product and support it with ancillary services, then why should he be denied this means of increasing sales? For some products, and many would argue that these include books, resale price maintenance is a competitive weapon. It may be more cost-effective than other means of guaranteeing market exposure, such as unlimited facility to return unsold stock, a feature of the US book trade.

The case against resale price maintenance is superficially very plausible — that competition must produce more efficient distribution. The reluctance of publishers to abandon the NBA indicates continuing belief that (in the words of the Restrictive Practices Court in October 1962) "books are different". More considered economic analysis confirms that this belief is generally correct.

Yours sincerely,
F. FISHWICK (Reader in
Managerial Economics),
Cranfield School of Management,
Cranfield Institute of Technology,
Cranfield, Bedfordshire.
October 16.

Once upon a time

From Mr A. V. Sabourin

Sir, Charles Perrault may have "written" Sleeping Beauty, Cinderella, Puss-in-Boots and so on (letter, October 21), but whence came they in him? These are versions of more ancient folk tales, passed down orally from misty origins. Many came from east of Suez, their foundations detectable in "1,001 Nights". More recently, but predating Perrault, some appeared with Neapolitan flavour from the pen of Giambattista Basile (1575-1632).

Sincerely,
A. V. SABOURIN,
Manor Cottage, Dowlish Wake,
Ilminster, Somerset.
October 21.

Church investments

From Mr Colin M. Watkins

Sir, It may well be true that bishops receive a total remuneration package of £50,000 per annum (letter, October 15). It is true that clergymen receive an average stipend of £12,500 per annum. However, a clergymen's total remuneration package lies somewhere between £18,000 and £20,000 per annum. Like must be compared with like.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN M. WATKINS,
Old Stables, Quays Barns,
Risby, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.
October 16.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5046).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Parental choice and race relations

From Sir David Lane

Sir, Having seen examples of successful multiracial education in various parts of the country, I hope that it will not be set back by the outcome of the Cleveland case (report, October 19). The case concerned a mother's request for her five-year-old daughter to be transferred from a school where 60 per cent of the pupils were Asian to one where 98 per cent were white.

The prime minister has proclaimed his admirable goal of an equal-opportunity society in Britain. This will be easier to achieve, so far as race relations are concerned, if children grow up in regular and easy contact with contemporaries of different racial origins from an early age. Any tendency towards segregation in schools will make it harder. The Northern Ireland experience is a grim warning.

This is a difficult and delicate issue, with the Education Act and the Race Relations Act appearing to give conflicting signals. Irrespective of whether Mr Justice Macpherson's ruling stands or is reversed in a higher court, may I suggest that the

government should urgently review the wording of both Acts.

Yours truly,

DAVID LANE
(Chairman, Commission for
Racial Equality 1977-82),
5 Spinney Drive,
Great Shelford, Cambridge.

From Lady Maddocks

Sir, Jenny Carney wished to remove her daughter from a school where the majority were Asian, because she was learning in Hindi; this is a language unlikely to be useful to her and her mother wished her to concentrate on English. This is surely not racial discrimination.

What has been revealed is that in an English school some of the teaching is in Hindi. The majority of children are Asian, but they are British and living in England. Their parents presumably wish them to be taught in English in order to integrate sooner, if they don't, then they are not settling in Britain on the terms that we should be offering.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICIA MADDOCKS,
11 Lee Road,
Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

National lottery and environment

From the Chairman of the Council for the Protection of Rural England

Sir, In the extensive public debate in recent months about the relative merits of a national lottery and the Foundation for Sport and the Arts set up by the pools promoters, one vital point has frequently been missed. The national lottery would benefit the environment as well as the arts and sport. The foundation does not.

This environmental dimension is fundamental in the wider basis of public support which I believe the lottery would have. From our beleaguered countryside with its crumbling stone walls, blocked footpaths and farmland under intense development pressure, to our messy canals and nurdles areas of urban blight, the need for resources and action is plain.

Mure fundamentally, the search for more sustainable patterns of public policy and individual lifestyles is urgent, requiring a combination of experimentation, research, ideas, debate and education for which current levels of government and charitable support are clearly inadequate.

For example, the Department of the Environment currently spends about £21 million per year in support of voluntary organisations in all aspects of environmental work in city, town and countryside. Meanwhile, the competition for individual and company donations is becoming more intense.

Against this background a share for the environment of the £1 billion which a national lottery is predicted to be able to provide could make a substantial difference in many different organisations working towards a better quality of life and a sustainable future.

There is no single national umbrella body to speak up for the environment. It is all the more important, therefore, to remember that the benefit of the environment is central in the case for a broadly based national lottery scheme.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID ASTOR, Chairman,
Council for the Protection
of Rural England,
Warwick House,
25 Buckingham Palace Road, SW1.
October 16.

Waiting for a heart

From Mrs Amelia Tansey

Sir, I have an eight-year-old grandson who is at present to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Edinburgh. He was born with a congenital heart complaint and he had an operation at five days old.

Last year he had a major operation to replace a valve in his heart and a few days later had to have a pacemaker fitted.

His parents were told in March that no more could be done for him at the hospital and that he would need a new heart. He was referred to Harefield Hospital, West London, where he was put on the transplant list.

Unfortunately his condition has deteriorated in the last two or three months. His parents have been told his chances are bleak because of the shortage of donors. I feel that if everyone carried a donor card my grandson and everyone else waiting and relying on the thoughtfulness of donor card carriers would have a better chance.

Yours truly,
AMELIA TANSEY,
7/16 Viewcraig Gardens,
Edinburgh 8.
October 23.

Points of law

From Mr D. A. Clark, JP

Sir, How strange that at the time Lord Mackay was "berating" magistrates at the annual meeting of the Magistrates Association in London (report, October 21) I was listening to a rainfall dissertation on the provision of a "quality service" in magistrates' courts given by Lord Mackay at the annual meeting of the Magistrates Association in Birmingham.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. CLARK (Head),
Birmingham School of Chiropody
and Podiatric Medicine,
Matthew Boulton College,
Sherlock Street,
Birmingham, West Midlands.
October 21.

From Colonel R. L. Bell

Sir, Hosepipe that is so'd by the metre is still half an inch in diameter, and the metric diameter bicycle tyre is still inches and fractions of an inch in width.

Yours unashamedly, imperial, aristocratic, apothecary servant,
R. L. BELL,
Michelmas Cottage,
Merrow Street,
Merrow, Guildford, Surrey.

From Mr Andrew MacFadyen

Sir, England footballers by the score, policemen by the yard, poets by the metre, minister for sport by the pint, bras by the cup.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW MACFADYEN,
The Hollies, Borthom Street,
Nr Herstmonceux, East Sussex.

From Mr J. T. W. Martin

Sir, A yard of ale to go with a pint of prawns, please!



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE October 23: Mr Peter Wallis was received by The Queen upon his appointment as British High Commissioner to the Republic of Malta, when Her Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

Mr Wallis was also received by The Queen.

His Excellency Mr Khalid Haddaoui was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Kingdom of Morocco to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the family: Mr Khalid Faizi (Counsellor), Colonel Mustaphak Jibrani (Military, Naval and Air Attaché), Mr Ahmed Faouzi (Counsellor, Economic Affairs), Mr Ahmed Korri (Counsellor, Social Affairs), Mr Ahmed Lasfar (First Secretary, Consular Affairs), Mr Abdel-lah Benali (First Secretary) and Mr Said Saïf (Press Secretary).

Sir David Gilmore (Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) was present and the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Miss Haddaoui was also received by Her Majesty.

The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, received Lieutenant Colonel Philip Scott upon relinquishing his appointment as Commanding Officer, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, and Lieutenant Colonel Peter Campbell upon assuming the appointment.

His Excellency Signor Boris Bianchi and Signora Bianchi were received in farewell audience by The Queen and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Italy to the Court of St James's.

The Queen this afternoon reopened the restored Royal Exchange Building, London EC3, and was received by the Rt Hon the Lord Mayor (Sir Alexander Graham) and Mr Charles Hamblin (Chairman, Guardian Royal Exchange).

Her Majesty viewed the new building and unveiled a commemorative plaque.

Mrs John Dugdale, Sir Kenneth Scott, Lieutenant Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson and Mr John Haslam were in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE October 23: This afternoon The Duchess of York visited Solihull and was received by Colonel F. Robinson (Deputy Lord Lieutenant of the West Midlands).

Her Royal Highness opened the new Eurohub (Terminal 2) at Birmingham International Airport.

Later The Duchess of York, Patron of the Motor Neurone Disease Association, attended a series of International Conferences at the St John Swallow Hotel.

Today's royal engagements

The Queen will hold an investiture at Buckingham Palace at 11.00. The Princess Royal, as Patron of the Scottish Rugby Union, will attend the International Rugby Football Board's Sports Medicine Congress, being held in conjunction with the Rugby World Cup, at the Royal College of Physicians at 9.15; and the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, at 11.05; and will open Pulteney new factory, Ruthvenfield, Maidstone, Faversham Industrial Estate, Perth at 2.15. Princess Margaret will attend a service of thanksgiving in Westminster Abbey at 11.55 to mark the 75th anniversary of the Royal College of Nursing.

The Duke of Gloucester will attend a reception to mark the 125th anniversary of Franklin and Andrews Chartered Quantity Surveyors, at Wellington Barracks at 6.30pm. The Duke of Kent, a sponsor, will visit HMS Upholder, Portsmouth Harbour, at 10.00.

Luncheons

Mid Atlantic Club The American Ambassador was the guest of honour and speaker at a luncheon of the Mid Atlantic Club of the English Speaking Union held yesterday at Dartmouth House. Lord Errol presided. Mr Pym, Chairman of the ESU, Mr M. Walker, Lessing, chairman of the club, received the guests.

Lunchtime Comment Club Sir Alastair Morton was the guest speaker at a luncheon of the Lunchtime Comment Club held yesterday at the New Connaught Rooms. Mr Stuart Drummond, chairman, presided.

Rotary Club of London Mr Ken Staniford, President of the Rotary Club of London, presided at a luncheon held yesterday at the Cafe Royal. Mrs Susan Newson of the Pestalozzi Children's Village, was the speaker.

Occupational Pensions Advisory Service The Right Hon Sir Paul Dean, MP, acted as host at a meeting and for luncheon of the Occupational Pensions Advisory Service in the House of Commons on October 23, 1991. Those who attended were:

Mr Walter Allen, Mr William Ashby, Mr Alan Bell, Mr Alan Black, Mr Edward, Mr Kenneth Colman, Mr Geoffrey Drury, CBE, Mr Paul Dryer, Mr Alan Evans, Mr Alan Fawcett, Mr Jasper Holden, Sir Edward Johnston, Mr Michael Kelly, Mr Robert Kynoch, Mr Barry Wilkins, CBE, and Mr Barry Wilkins.

OBITUARIES

PROFESSOR BARNABAS LINDARS

Dr Frederick Chevallier Lindars, (Father Barnabas Lindars) who was Rylands professor of biblical criticism and exegesis at the University of Manchester from 1978 until his retirement last year, was found dead on October 22 aged 68 on open land near Cerne Abbas, Dorset, having apparently collapsed while out walking. He was born on June 11, 1923.

BARNABAS Lindars had spent many years at Cambridge before moving to Manchester. In 1952 he had entered the Anglican religious order, the Society of St Francis, taking the Christian name Barnabas, by which he was later generally known. The Rylands chair at Manchester had been occupied since its foundation in 1904 by a succession of eminent Free Church scholars, Peake, Dodd, Mansfield and Bruce, and the appointment of someone of Lindars's background was a new departure. He had, however, already quietly established himself as a scholar with a distinctive and original approach.

He attracted widespread attention early in his career with a paper on the story of the Magi in St Matthew, claiming that it was best interpreted as an example of Jewish midrash, in which a traditional story is elaborated in order to bring out an illuminating fresh insight. The wise men were not to be understood, as they are in innumerable nativity plays, as kings from the East, bringing rich gifts to present at the feet of the infant Redeemer. They are better thought of as astrologers, and the gold, frankincense and myrrh were tools used in their occult trade. They were handed over because, with the coming of the true light, their fumbling prognostications in the twilight were no longer necessary and they were out of a job. Speculative as the theory might be, it helped to give a fresh sharp edge to many a Christmas sermon.

His deep knowledge of the Old Testament background of the New Testament was a feature of Lindars's books. These were not numerous but widely appreciated. His first book on *New Testament Apologetics*, published in 1961, was reissued in a second edition in 1973 and that on *The Gospel of John*



(1973) was similarly reissued in 1977. His *Behind the Fourth Gospel* (1971) evoked international interest, achieving the unusual distinction of being published both in French and in Italian.

Jesus Son of Man, which appeared in 1983 caused a stir with its assertion that the title *Son of Man* is an Aramaic form simply meaning *I*. He was a frequent contributor to theological periodicals.

Frederick Chevallier Lindars, the son of a clergyman, was educated at Altrincham Grammar School and at St John's College, Cambridge, where he was an outstanding student in oriental languages and in theology. After war

service he trained for ordination at Westcott House, Cambridge, from 1946 to 1948 and was curate at St Luke's church, Pallion, Sunderland, from 1948 to 1952 when he joined the Franciscans. He became a BD in 1961 and a DD in 1977, was a university assistant lecturer from 1961 and a full lecturer from 1966. He became a fellow and dean of Jesus College from 1976 to 1978, when he moved to Manchester, near to where he had spent his boyhood.

He was an admired preacher, as a canon theologian of Leicester cathedral and, in his last year, as visiting lecturer at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington.

PROFESSOR FRITZ JACOBY

Professor Fritz Jacoby, of the sub-department of histology, University of Wales College of Cardiff, died in Leeds on September 29 aged 89. He was born in Berlin on January 14, 1902.

WITH the death of Fritz Jacoby, biological science has lost one of the old school of histologists who, armed with no more than a microscope, a little ancillary equipment and a variety of stains and reagents, were able to elucidate the most minute details of tissue structure and, hence, function. At the same time he was fully cognisant of recent advances in the subject and was always in the forefront of experimental work. Almost from the very beginning of his career he was one of the leading research workers in the field of tissue culture – the science and art of growing cells and tissues *in vitro*.

He was born into a closely-knit Jewish family; his father was a medical practitioner and they led a comfortable middle-class existence before and immediately after the first

world war. He had a classical education at Berlin's Humanistisches Gymnasium, and then proceeded to medical studies at the universities of Berlin and Freiburg, qualifying in 1925 and being awarded an MD.

He then worked for five years in the departments of surgery and pathology at the Rudolf Virchow hospital and it was at this time that he first developed his interest in tissue culture. When Hitler came to power he was one of the early refugees from Nazi persecution and he obtained a grant to continue his work at the Strangeways Laboratory in Cambridge. While still in Berlin he had become engaged to Lilo Neumann. She was not Jewish and the relationship jeopardised her job as a nursing sister at the hospital.

When Jacoby came to England at the end of 1933 she made the courageous but inevitable decision to leave her family to join him in Cambridge and they were married in 1934. Their intense devotion to each other endured throughout their married life

and Lilo's strength and support were always invaluable when problems arose.

Jacoby soon moved to the department of physiology where he worked with Professor E. N. Wilmer, who remained a lifelong friend. He studied the growth of fibroblasts and the behaviour of macrophages in tissue culture during this period and the work continued when he moved to the University of Birmingham in 1938. He was awarded a PhD on his published work and became reader in histology. During the war, along with Professor Wilmer and Peter Medawar, he studied the effects of the new chemotherapeutic agents on cells in culture and helped some of the first samples of penicillin from Oxford.

In 1947 he moved to Cardiff, where he was responsible for the sub-department of histology, and was awarded a personal chair in 1966. His published works include, *inter alia*, many papers on his tissue culture experiments, on histochemical techniques and on the microscopic structure of

the salivary glands. He contributed an important chapter on macrophages to *Willmer's Cells and Tissues in Culture* and wrote, in collaboration with Professor C. F. V. Smout, a textbook on gynaecological anatomy and histology which ran to three editions.

Apart from his work, his main interests were in his family and in music and literature. No one who attended the Jacobs' Christmas parties will ever forget the warmth of the welcome and the happy family atmosphere in their Cardiff home, where his large library and his collection of records were a constant source of pleasure to him. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1984 but Lilo's illness and increasing disability cast a shadow over their later life and he never really recovered from her death in 1990.

He finally moved to Leeds

to be nearer to his son, his two daughters (one of whom studied medicine at Cardiff) and his six grandchildren.

MARK and LOTTIE CHEVERTON

Mark and Lottie Cheverton, co-founders of the Leith School of Art, died in a car accident on September 17 aged 39 and 31 respectively. He was born on April 23, 1952, she on January 16, 1960.

THREE years ago Mark and Lottie Cheverton started a small art school in Edinburgh, the Leith School of Art. They believed that with care and encouragement anyone can learn to think and communicate visually. Running the school without other teaching staff, they pioneered a new approach to art education. Their courses were filled to capacity.

Mark Cheverton studied English and Art at Exeter, the only university in this country which offered a degree in that combination of subjects. He got a double first which was at the time unprecedented. He then taught for six years at Marlborough College in Robin Child's art department where the artistic principles of the Moderns – particularly Cezanne – held sway. At Marlborough Lottie Ramsden was the outstanding pupil of her generation. Mark witnessed the alternating moments of diffidence, disbelief and surprised delight as she discovered her ability. They soon married.

Both had a strong vocation to teach and their artistic gifts were complementary. Mark was a fine draughtsman and print-maker and a lecturer who, had he been chosen, could have found a wide audience. Lottie won a scholarship to the Slade School of Fine Art in London. Here she was appalled by the lack of teaching and organised a protest by her fellow-students. Nevertheless she proved to be a brilliant student, a naturally expressive draughtswoman and a painter whose richly coloured works, often composed in different mediums, had a grave spiritual dignity that compelled respect.

The Chevertons went to Scotland in 1982, shortly after their marriage, to Mark's appointment as head of art at the Edinburgh Academy. The present renown of the art department at the Edinburgh Academy rests on the Chevertons' imaginative innovations.



Memorial services

Mr H. de L. Cazzeneuve, Prince Michael of Kent was represented by Mr Leslie Wilson at a service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Mr Harry Cazzeneuve held yesterday at St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall.

The Rev David Burgess officiated and the Rev Dr Christopher Watson said prayers. Mr Dick Cazzeneuve, Mr and Mrs Bernard Cazzeneuve, Mr and Mrs Charles Cazzeneuve, Mr and Mrs William Smedley, Mr Anthony Cazzeneuve, Mr and Mrs Michael Cazzeneuve, Mr George Cammidge, Mrs Heather McDonald and Mr Richard de Pictet, Mr and Mrs Raoul Sandon gave an address. Representatives from the Royal College of Surgeons, the Royal Society of Medicine, Westminster Hospital, St. Mandeville Hospital and the British Medical Association were among those present.

Mrs Anne Cazzeneuve (mother), Mr and Mrs John Cazzeneuve (parents and law and sister), Mrs Dick Cazzeneuve and Mr Christopher Cazzeneuve, Mr and Mrs Bernard Cazzeneuve, Mr and Mrs Charles Cazzeneuve, Mr and Mrs William Smedley, Mr Anthony Cazzeneuve, Mr and Mrs Michael Cazzeneuve, Mr and Mrs Heather McDonald and Mr Richard de Pictet, Mr and Mrs Raoul Sandon gave an address. Representatives from the Royal College of Surgeons, the Royal Society of Medicine, Westminster Hospital, St. Mandeville Hospital and the British Medical Association were among those present.

Mr J.P. Reidy A memorial service for Mr Joseph Reidy was held yesterday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, Mayfair, London W1. The Rev David Burgess officiated. Mr Michael Cazzeneuve, Mr John Kemp-Welch, Joint Senior Partner of Cazzeneuve and Company, gave an address. Among others present were:

Mrs Anne Cazzeneuve (mother), Mr and Mrs John Cazzeneuve (parents and law and sister), Mrs Dick Cazzeneuve and Mr Christopher Cazzeneuve, Mr and Mrs Bernard Cazzeneuve, Mr and Mrs Charles Cazzeneuve, Mr and Mrs William Smedley, Mr Anthony Cazzeneuve, Mr and Mrs Michael Cazzeneuve, Mr and Mrs Heather McDonald and Mr Richard de Pictet, Mr and Mrs Raoul Sandon gave an address. Representatives from the Royal College of Surgeons, the Royal Society of Medicine, Westminster Hospital, St. Mandeville Hospital and the British Medical Association were among those present.

Mr Sheridan Russell A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Sheridan Russell was held yesterday at Christ Church, SW3. The Rev Simon Acland officiated and Mr Robert Graham-Harrison read the lesson. Mr Jim Rose and Mr Simon May gave addresses.

Mr Clifford Henderson Very much regret is expressed that he was unable to attend a service of thanksgiving held for the life of Mr Harry Cazzeneuve at St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall yesterday due to his absence abroad.

National Association of Boys' Clubs

The Annual General Meeting of the National Association of Boys' Clubs took place on Wednesday, October 23, 1991, at the Saddlers Hall, Gutter Lane, EC2. The Chairman, Lord Beaverbrook, presided. The meeting re-elected the Duke of Gloucester as President and Earl Spencer and the Duke of Marlborough as Deputy President. Mr Steve Webb was presented with the Gurney Award. The meeting was addressed by General Sir Peter de la Billière who also presented awards to outstanding young members of the Movement.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S.J. Edwards and Miss J.B. Amos

The engagement is announced between Angus, youngest son of Captain and Mrs Andrew Bueban, of Meonstoke, Hampshire, and Cecilia, second daughter of Mr Edwin Boorman, of Wateryngton, Kent, and Mrs Merrily Boorman, of Linton, Shropshire.

Mr R.J. Harding and Miss M.A. Clegg

The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of Mr and Mrs Derek Harding, of Andover, Hampshire, and Anne, only daughter of the late Mr Tom Clegg and of Mrs Joan Clegg, of Hook, Hampshire.

Mr C.S. Hay and Miss E.C. Stewart

The engagement is announced between Colin, elder son of Dr and Mrs James Hay, of Selby Oak, Birkenhead, and Elizabeth, twin daughter of Mr Andrew Stewart, of Fakenham, Norfolk, and Mrs Christopher Bayne, of Newbrough, North Yorkshire.

Mr D.A. Hunt and Miss M.C. Price

The engagement is announced between Anthony, fourth son of Mr and Mrs David Hunt, of Holt, Norfolk, and Mary Ceridwen, elder daughter of Mr Leslie Price, QC, and the Hon Mrs Price, of Moor Park, Llanbedr, Crikhowell, Powys.

Mr P.J. Stimpson and Miss E. Butcher-Stoney

The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Captain and Mrs Simon Drummond-Hay, of Horrabridge, Devon, and Miss Julia Butcher-Stoney, of Nether Wallop, Hampshire.

Mr S.A.M. Whipple and Miss P.J. Edwards

The engagement is announced between Sam, youngest son of Mr and Mrs David Whipple, of McLean, Virginia, USA, and Philippa Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John B. Edwards, of Kew Gardens, Surrey.

Mr J.W. Wright and Mrs H.P.M. Dragomets

The engagement is announced between John Wright and Helen Dragomets, both of West Wittering, West Sussex.

Mr P. Wynne Davies and Miss A.M. Macdonald

The engagement is announced between Peter, only son of Mr and Mrs Wynne Davies, of Haworth, West Yorkshire, and Giselle Macdonald, of Munich, Germany.

Mr J.D. Patten and Mrs M.A. Holdsworth

The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs K.D. Patten, of Wimslow, Cheshire, and Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Holdsworth, of Huddersfield.

Mr P.J. Sturgeon and Miss E. Butler-Stoney

The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Captain and Mrs E. Butler-Stoney, of Horrabridge, Devon, and Miss Julia Roberts, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Roberts, of Totnes, Devon.

Mr R. D. Whipple and Miss A. M. Macdonald

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs R. D. Whipple, of McLean, Virginia, USA, and Alison Macdonald, of McLean, Virginia, USA.

Mr A. J. Parker and Mrs J. Parker

The marriage took place on October 11, between Mr Kenneth Parker, of Kingston Magna, Dorset, and Miss Anne Edwards, of Kew Gardens, Surrey.</p

The Sun of Man has come to
you and to give what is best.
St. Luke 19: 10

BIRTHS

BRUCE - On October 21st 1991, at Aberdeen University Hospital, to Charles (my) mother and Michael, a son, Alexander James Thomas.

CHARLOTTE - On October 16th, to Philip (my husband) and Peter, a son, Alexander David Michael.

DUNCAN - On October 22nd, at Guy's Hospital, SE1, to Victoria (née Buchanan) and her husband, a son, Alexander James Thomas.

GORDON - On October 17th to David and Janet, a daughter, Emily, a beautiful sister for Barnaby, Oliver and Hugo.

GUTHRIE - On October 17th to David and Janet, a daughter, Emily, a beautiful sister for Barnaby, Oliver and Hugo.

HARRIS - On October 17th to David and Janet, a daughter, Emily, a beautiful sister for Barnaby, Oliver and Hugo.

JOHNSON-GILBERT - On October 15th, to Captain (late Black) and Peter, a daughter, Grace Amy Elizabeth.

KELLY - On October 17th to David and Janet, a daughter, Emily, a beautiful sister for Barnaby, Oliver and Hugo.

LAWRENCE - On October 17th to David and Janet, a daughter, Emily, a beautiful sister for Barnaby, Oliver and Hugo.

LEIGH-PENMBERTON - On October 17th to John, a son, Patrick Barnes, a brother for David and Randolph.

MARSHALL - On October 17th to Diane (née Jefferies) and Jayne, a son, Sarah Marsha.

MATSON - On October 18th to Christopher (my husband) and Peter, a son, Adam John.

MURTH - On October 17th to David and Janet, a daughter, Emily, a beautiful sister for Barnaby, Oliver and Hugo.

PEARSON-JONES - On October 22nd, at H.M. Stanley St Asaph, a son, Thomas Wynne.

ROGERS - On October 18th, in Sem (née Hamling) and Tom, a son, Thomas Wynne.

SMITH - See Hughes.

DEATHS

BARLOW - On October 21st, peacefully at home, Dr. M. R. Whitfield, beloved husband of Mrs. M. R. Whitfield, Penelope Cawley and Dr. David Barlow, grandfather of Matthew, Edward and Daniel, sons, Lucy and Thomas Barlow. Funeral Service at Putney Vale Cemetery, Wednesday October 23rd at 11am.

BERKLEY - On October 18th, peacefully, Joan Kathleen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Berkley. Funeral Service at St. Matthew's Church, St Peterborough Place, London WC1, on Friday October 20th at 11.30 am, followed by burial at Highgate Cemetery. Flowers and donations to the Jewish tradition.

MUSPRATT - On October 18th, Stella, dearly loved sister of Helen, Charles Burns, late of Birmingham and Cheshire. Burial at All Saints' Church, Walsall Wood, Forest of Arden, followed by cremation at the City of London Cemetery, if desired, flowers to be placed at the grave. Interment to be made in the United Kingdom.

PHILLIPS - On October 17th, peacefully, Gordon. Funeral Services at All Hallows by the Tower, Bow Street, EC3, Monday October 20th at 2pm.

PODY - On October 22nd, peacefully at home in his 90th year, Reginald Harold Boyd F.R.C.S., husband of the late Mrs. Ethel (nee Boyd) and father of Nicholas, Edward and Josephine.

BURNS - On October 22nd, peacefully, aged 81, Adeline, widow of Dr. Charles Burns, late of Birmingham and Cheshire. Burial at All Saints' Church, Walsall Wood, Forest of Arden.

MATTHEW - On October 22nd, peacefully, aged 81, Charles, son of Dr. Edward and Lucy Burns, late of Birmingham and Cheshire. Burial at All Saints' Church, Walsall Wood, Forest of Arden.

SCOTT - On October 22nd, peacefully, aged 81, Adeline, widow of Dr. Charles Burns, late of Birmingham and Cheshire. Burial at All Saints' Church, Walsall Wood, Forest of Arden.

WHITE - On October 22nd, peacefully, aged 81, Adeline, widow of Dr. Charles Burns, late of Birmingham and Cheshire. Burial at All Saints' Church, Walsall Wood, Forest of Arden.

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BURROWS - On October 22nd, peacefully, at home, Mrs. Gwendoline Constance, wife of Gretna, Lucy and Emma. Private cremation. Thanksgiving Service to be held at All Saints' Church, Walsall Wood, Shire, Shire, at 1.45 pm on Tuesday October 23rd. Interment at Walsall Cemetery, Walsall Park, at 2.30 pm on Monday October 22nd. Family flowers only.

DE MONT - On October 20th 1991, at her home in Hampstead, Madeline du Mesnil M.A., aged 59. Senior Research Fellow, C.R.C., City of London School for Girls. Burial at Hampstead Cemetery, London NW3, on Saturday October 26th 1991, 1.30 pm. Private cremation. Interment at Hampstead Cemetery, London NW3, on Saturday October 26th 1991, 1.30 pm. No flowers. Donations to be sent to Samaritans or The Marie Curie Fund.

GARDNER - On October 22nd, Dorothy, beloved mother of Michael, a daughter, Charlotte, and grandmothers of Nicholas. Our thanks to all who attended the end. Funeral Service on Tuesday 23rd at 2.30 pm at Aldershot Park Cemetery, Aldershot. Family flowers only. Donations to be sent to Samaritans or The Marie Curie Fund.

HOLLY - On October 20th 1991, at her home in Hampstead, Charlotte du Mesnil M.A., aged 59. Senior Research Fellow, C.R.C., City of London School for Girls. Burial at Hampstead Cemetery, London NW3, on Saturday October 26th 1991, 1.30 pm. Private cremation. Interment at Hampstead Cemetery, London NW3, on Saturday October 26th 1991, 1.30 pm. No flowers. Donations to be sent to Samaritans or The Marie Curie Fund.

JOHNSON - On October 22nd, peacefully, at home, Mrs. Barbara Johnson, a daughter, Charlotte, and grandmothers of Nicholas. Our thanks to all who attended the end. Funeral Service on Tuesday 23rd at 2.30 pm at Aldershot Park Cemetery, Aldershot. Family flowers only. Donations to be sent to Samaritans or The Marie Curie Fund.

KELLY - On October 22nd, peacefully, at home, Mrs. Barbara Kelly, a daughter, Charlotte, and grandmothers of Nicholas. Our thanks to all who attended the end. Funeral Service on Tuesday 23rd at 2.30 pm at Aldershot Park Cemetery, Aldershot. Family flowers only. Donations to be sent to Samaritans or The Marie Curie Fund.

MCINTOSH - On October 22nd, peacefully, at home, Mrs. Barbara McIntosh, a daughter, Charlotte, and grandmothers of Nicholas. Our thanks to all who attended the end. Funeral Service on Tuesday 23rd at 2.30 pm at Aldershot Park Cemetery, Aldershot. Family flowers only. Donations to be sent to Samaritans or The Marie Curie Fund.

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NEW RELEASES

CHATTANOOGA (18) Gary Oldman in a Florida penal hell-hole. Gritty drama suffered post-production cuts. With Dennis Hopper; director, Mick Jackson. Odeon Metropolis (0423 915683).

CITY SLICKERS (12) Over-sentimental sentimental comedy, with Billy Crystal and chums solving mid-life crises during a cattle trek. Starring Daniel Stern, Bruce Kirby, Harry Slezak; director, Ron Underwood. Odeon Leicester Square (0423 915683).

DEALOR PARTS 5 AND 6 (18) A devastating analysis of a successive murder plot's vileness and taste — two of the best from Krzysztof Kieslowski's *Tan Commandments*.

Rental (071 837 8402).

DOC HOLLIDAY (12) LA-bound doctor (Michael J. Fox) becomes waylaid in the Wild West by a vengeful woman quickly fated: a Hollywood debut for British director Michael Caton-Jones.

CANNON (Baker Street) (17) 633 9772. Fultham Road (071 370 2635) Haymarket (071 527 1527) Clifford Street (071 488 6510).

EDWINDO (18) Rethinking reworking of Marlowe's play by Derek Jarman: words and images leap out at the audience. Steven Woolfenden and Andrew Tamm are superb. With John Gielgud. The Swine'sons as the exasperated Queen. Curzon West End (071 438 4805) Gate (071 727 4043).

FANNING ON THE MOVE (PG) Unlikely sequel to a dire 1987 comedy, though it's a bit of a stretch to make the hero who falls for a living doll (Kristy Swanson). Stewart Raffill directs. Cannon Farnion Street (071 900 0631) Curzon (Kensington) (0423 914986) Mezzanine (0423 915683).

GHOST (Reveling performances from Derek Jacobi and Robert Lindsay in Anouilh's play on the relationship between love and death) at the Haymarket. Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (071 920 8803). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat Wed, Sat, 3pm, 10.30pm.

A BRILLIANT LIGHT SHINING: David Ashton's excellent, first-length play about a lucrative lottery experience in a Scottish town, vivid, funny, wise. Bush, Charing Cross Road, NW1 (081 743 3368). Mon-Sat, 8pm, 10.30pm.

CURE FOR THE STARVING (C) A touching, well-made survival of Sam Shepard's brutal drama of family life, but unconvincing. The Pit, Barbican Centre, City Street, EC2 (071 482 8891). Today, 2pm and 7.30pm, 130 mins.

DANCING AT LUGHNEAGH: Brian Friel's most compelling memory play since *Shogun*. Phoenix, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (071 867 1042). Mon-Sat, 8pm, mats Thurs, 3pm, Sat, 4pm, 10.30pm.

GOOD GOLLY MISS MOLLY: Cheeky trip through Fifties and Sixties may be fun but more than that. Almeida, Almeida Street, N1 (071 352 1401). Mon-Fri, 8pm, mat Sat, 5.45pm and 8.30pm, 120mins.

HIPPOLYTOS: Muted Jane Suzman in otherwise vivacious production about sexual desire. Palladium, Argyl Street, W1 (071 493 5073). Mon-Fri, 8pm, mats Wed, Sat, 2.30pm, 10.30pm.

KYOTO: A brief Belfast's trip into the East. Jewish actress Andi Dobsen and Co-stars. Coopers Bar, Garrick, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (071 494 5065). Mon-Fri, 8pm, Sat, 8pm and 10.30pm, 140mins.

PRECONG: Thrilling version of Medea set on a Caribbean Isle. Sizzling

WEXFORD FESTIVAL: The Wexford Festival, now established for 40 years, has proved a major success in its education and promotion of education, budget and operatic pleasure. Under artistic director Elaine Padmore, this year brings the second stage of the century of Donizetti's *The Siege of Calais*, conducted by Philippe Graffigny's Greek escape opera, *The Glorious Meeting*, written in 1784 for the fashionable audience at the Burghtheater in Vienna, conducted by Richard Hickox, and *La Cenerentola* (last night), the *Taming of the Shrew* conducted by Clive von Dohmen. Wexford Festival Opera, Theatre Royal, Wexford (053 22141), tonight, The Siege of Calais, 8pm.

GOLEM: John Caskey's opera based on an East European legend about an enormous giant made from clay and rabbi, and first cast of the 1983 Almeida Festival, turns the country on the Arts Council's Contemporary Music Network. The piece, with three Tyrolean-based members of the Northern Sinfonia, under Richard Bonas, and Northern Stage Andrew McKenna directs. Next performance, on Sunday 25 September, at the Forge Complex (see review, right). Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (071 923 8000). 7.45pm.

BRITTEN/SHOSTAKOVICH FESTIVAL: Aldeburgh artists +

CINEMA GUIDE

Geoff Brown's assessment of films in London and where indicated with the symbol \oplus on release across the country.

THE RESCUERS DOWN UNDER (12) The star mice from Disney's 1977 *The Rescuers* return to the screen in a new adventure. Unambitious cartoon features for the easily pleased. Director, Hendrik Butz, Mitte Gabriel. Cannonball (071 352 5059) Oxford Street (071 536 0310) Farnion Street (071 900 0631) Odeon: Kensington (0423 914986) Mezzanine (0423 915683).

CURRENT

AUNT JULIA AND THE WRITERTRIER (12) Gaucho kid (Keisha Castle) falls for feisty teacher (Barbara Hershey), while a soap opera writer (John Goodman) falls for his editor. Zestful romp of *Maria Valtorta's* multi-layered novel. Director, Jim Amis. Haymarket (071 438 4470) Farnion (071 837 8402).

PROSPERO'S BOOKS (15) Peter O'Toole's *Macbeth* on the Tempest, with John Gielgud's Prospero a jungle of Shakespeare's thoughts through eye-popping images. Premieres (071 438 4470) Farnion (071 837 8402).

STEPPING OUT (PG) Louis Gilbert's warm, spirited version of Richard Attenborough's play about would-be parents with a baby on the way. Whitemans and a Liz Minnelli star turn. Cannon Farnion Road (071 370 2635) Empire (071 497 8869) Whitesby (071 792 3332).

URANUS (15) Dark, powerful drama from Marcel Aymer's caustic novel about the anti-nuclear movement in France. Gérard Depardieu dominates a fine cast; director, Claude Lelouch.

THE COMMITMENTS (15) Hard-bitten Dublin youngsters form a soul band. Fresh, funny, and buoyantly played by a finely amateur cast. Director, Alan Parker. Camden Park (071 287 7024) Cannonball (071 352 5059) Totham Court (071 428 6148) Odeon: Kensington (0423 914986) Marble Arch (0423 914911) Piccadilly (071 497 8869) Screen on the Green (071 226 3520) Whitesby (071 792 3332).

LET HIM HAVE IT (15) An epileptic young man's road to the hangman's noose. A touching, powerful drama about the 1920 Credit Union killer, Chris Eccleston, Paul Reynolds, Tom

Courtesy, director Peter Medak. Cannon Farnion Street (071 287 7024) Cannon Farnion Street (071 497 8869) Mezzanine (0423 915683).

MEETING VENUS (12) Backstage drama while staging *Tannhäuser* in Paris; adultly witty, but losing momentum. Director, Ivan Szabó, produced by David Puttnam. Barbićan (071 370 2635) Piccadilly (071 497 8869) Screen on Baker Street (071 497 8869) Whitesby (071 792 3332).

PROSPERO'S BOOKS (15) Peter O'Toole's *Macbeth* on the Tempest, with John Gielgud's Prospero a jungle of Shakespeare's thoughts through eye-popping images. Premieres (071 438 4470) Farnion (071 837 8402).

STEPPING OUT (PG) Louis Gilbert's warm, spirited version of Richard Attenborough's play about would-be parents with a baby on the way. Whitemans and a Liz Minnelli star turn. Cannon Farnion Road (071 370 2635) Empire (071 497 8869) Whitesby (071 792 3332).

URANUS (15) Dark, powerful drama from Marcel Aymer's caustic novel about the anti-nuclear movement in France. Gérard Depardieu dominates a fine cast; director, Claude Lelouch.

THE COMMITMENTS (15) Hard-bitten Dublin youngsters form a soul band. Fresh, funny, and buoyantly played by a finely amateur cast. Director, Alan Parker. Camden Park (071 287 7024) Cannonball (071 352 5059) Totham Court (071 428 6148) Odeon: Kensington (0423 914986) Marble Arch (0423 914911) Piccadilly (071 497 8869) Screen on the Green (071 226 3520) Whitesby (071 792 3332).

LET HIM HAVE IT (15) An epileptic young man's road to the hangman's noose. A touching, powerful drama about the 1920 Credit Union killer, Chris Eccleston, Paul Reynolds, Tom

Eccleston, Paul Reynolds, Tom

Laughter through lost teeth

DONALD COOPER



No danger: John Sessions, Jennifer Ehle and Paul Eddington (below)

TARTUFFE Playhouse

PERHAPS *Tartuffe* is one of those plays whose teeth have decayed and fallen out. Certainly it is hard nowadays to believe how much blood, froth and venom it drew from those who saw its attack on religious hypocrisy as libel on the Church itself. The extremist, or more sanctimonious, even wanted Molière burned as a heretic. The play was banned, banned again, and licensed by the Sun King only in a heavily revised version. How can a modern audience, facing a modern audience, reactivate that bite? In Tehran he might have a chance; in London, out much.

Peter Hall does not seriously try to do so. Mostly, he substitutes good humour for pugnacity, becoming a bit bland in the process, but also drawing a wonderfully funny performance from Paul Eddington. He is Orgon, the paterfamilias duped by *Tartuffe* into giving him his daughter, his lands, and very nearly his wife; but he does not play him as the forceful moomanist Nigel Hawthorne created for the RSC nine years ago. He is weak rather than tough, insecure rather than determined, a spiritual hypochondriac who hopes that *Tartuffe* will bring him health, certainty and control over his destiny.

Many are the funny moments this produces. When Felicity Kendal's Dorine tells him she is "out accountable to you but God", he shuffles, Yet how can I complain when I

deconstructing hysteria rather than showing it off?

Diana Quick faces the usual problem of performers who have to plunge cold into high-octane emotions. Brian Concorde's music, alternating the distant sounds of New Year merrymaking with a forboding soundtrack of nightmare menace, leads us straight into the drama. Murielle's bitterly remembers her two marriages, the soot she has been deprived of in return for a flat and an allowance, the brother she despises, the parents to blame for everything. After a mere 25 minutes the actress is soaring, growing and screaming as she jumps up and down in fury or rolls around on the floor.

A relatively slow movement ensues.

Unlike Cocteau's nameless protagon-

ist, Murielle has a history and a background which she proceeds to fill in, revealing more than she intends. The writing (translated and adapted by Quick herself) is uncomfortably accurate in its depiction of self-pitying paranoia. Murielle flails out at everyone and everything except herself to her solitary "withering up at 43". Her litany of resentment includes the unwashed young, noisy neighbours whose sexual activities she vividly imagines, and ungrateful friends; even memories of her teenage daughter's suicide provoke reproaches beside the briefly voiced grief and love that keep us aware that Murielle is human and odd a monster.

She rings her estranged husband in cociliatory mood, desperate for contact with their son. The one-sided conversation lurches from reasonableness through self-justification into rage. No less than *Huis Clos* by Sartre, the author's colleague and companion, does there seem any way out of Murielle's one-woman hell.

Vanessa Fielding's production could do with more hints of Murielle's "tenderness that never gets used". It remains a rip-roaring display piece.

The actress proves the acting area, fixing with frenzied baslik glares the occasional hapless individual seated usefully in the front row (your critic included) as recipient of her bite. A tour de force, but calculated rather than moving.

MARTIN HOYLE

sense of the element, although the piece is easy to watch.

Laurie Booth's *Completely Birdland* also boasted a handsome decor, this one by Graham Soow: a footcloth of hands making bird shadows and a backcloth of two differently sized panels showing skeletal birds against a richly coloured background. No marks, though, for Jeanne Spaziani's costumes.

The action is made up of choreographed sequences performed in an order revealed to the dancers only minutes before curtain-up, and an element of improvisation. The concept is interesting as an intellectual exercise, but it was in fact the impossibility of hanging the four different settings for Lucinda Childs's *Four Elements* that prevented its showing in the company's last Looeoo seaso at Riverside Studios. Certainly without Jennifer Bartlett's backcloths to unify the design elements in the costumes and to signal the changes between the sections, the ballet would have made little sense.

The lack of differentiation in the choreography makes it difficult to identify the elements. Only the air section with its constant jumping entries for four men coaxed the

sense of the element, although the piece is easy to watch.

Rambert Dance Company for discovering a new venue for dance in the Royal Theatre. And how clever to find a stage on which the company looks so good. Its wide expanse gives the dancers the opportunity to stretch and expand, an opportunity they seized.

The handsome decors which are an essential feature of much of the Rambert repertoire can be shown to effect here. It was in fact the impossibility of hanging the four different settings for Lucinda Childs's *Four Elements* that prevented its showing in the company's last Looeoo seaso at Riverside Studios. Certainly without Jennifer Bartlett's backcloths to unify the design elements in the costumes and to signal the changes between the sections, the ballet would have made little sense.

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Rambert

Royalty, Holborn

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Rambert

Royalty, Holborn

MONDAY 20 NOVEMBER 7.30pm

£10 (£8.50 concs)

Box office 071 580 2222

www.rambert.co.uk

or 071 580 2222

6.00 Ceefax 6.30 Breakfast News beginning with *Business Breakfast* until 6.55 when Nicholas Witchell and Laurie Meyer present news and topical reports with regular business, sport, weather, regional news and travel bulletins.

6.05 Kirby, Robert Kirby-Silk chairs a studio discussion on what Britain was a safer place when the gangsters ruled crime. 9.50 *Hot Chicks*, Gary Rhodes continues his series on British cooking and prepares a tuna fish dish.

10.00 News, regional news and weather 10.05 *Playdays*. For the very young (r) 10.25 *The Family Niss*. Cartoon series about a family of aquatic monsters living in Loch Ness (r).

10.35 Health UK Martin Lewis and Linda Mitchell discover what a cholesterol check can tell you about the chances of developing heart disease.

11.00 News, regional news and weather 11.05 *No Kidding*. Quiz game for families, presented by Mike Smith and Kate Copstick (r).



Meeting the people: Stoppard, Miles, Maciver, Grant (11.30pm)

11.30 People Today with Miriam Stoppard, Mairi Maciver, Adrienne Mills and Russell Grant. Includes Philip Hodson on forbidden love; actor Leslie Crowther on his private passions; and the continuing search for Britain's most caring father. News, regional news and weather at 12.00. 12.20 *Pebbles* Mill Music and chat from the foyer, introduced by Alan Titchmarsh. 12.55 *Regional news and weather*.

1.00 One O'Clock News and weather

1.30 Neighbours (Ceefax) (s) 1.50 *Four Squares*. General knowledge knockout quiz hosted by John Sacca (s).

2.15 Racing from Newbury. Julian Wilson introduces live coverage of the MI Range Powermax Maiden Stakes (2.35); the Vodafone Horris Hill Stakes (3.10); and the Fairdough Handicap Stakes (3.40). The 4.15 race is on BBC2.

3.30 Spider Animated adventures of a small boy and his friendly arachnid (s) 3.55 *Bram*. The story of a car that lives in a motor museum. Narrated by Toyah Willcox. 4.05 *Get Your Own Back*. Dave Benson Phillips introduces the game show that affords children the chance of getting their own back on a variety of adults (s) 4.25 *The New Adventures of Mighty Mouse* (r) 4.35 *Uncle Jack and the Loch Noah Monster*. Episode four of the six-part conservation comedy drama serial starring Paul Jones and Fenella Fielding. (Ceefax) (s).

8.00 Newsround 8.05 *Blue Peter*. Enduring children's magazine presented by Yvette Fielding, John Leslie and Diane Louise Jordan. (Ceefax) (s).

8.35 Neighbours (r) (Ceefax) (s). Northern Ireland: Inside Ulster 8.35 *8 O'Clock News* with Andrew Harvey and Jill Dando. Weather 8.30 *Regional News magazines*. Northern Ireland: Neighbours 7.00 *Top of the Pops* (s).

7.30 EastEnders, (Ceefax) (s)

8.00 "Allo 'Allo! More of the French resistance farce. This week the fair-haired Heidi is reluctant to help Micheline rescue the British airmen trapped in wine barrels in the cellars of the chateau. Starring Gordon Kaye and Kirsten Cooke (r).

8.30 Waiting for God Stephenie Cole and Graham Crowden star as a couple of eccentrics in Michael Atkins's comedy series set in a retirement home where, this week, the management's insistence on cost-cutting has led to a completely new staff of illegal immigrants. (Ceefax) (s).

9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Martyn Lewis. (Ceefax) Regional news and weather.

9.30 Smith and Jones. Mel and Griff in another compilation of comedy sketches from their last series. (Ceefax)

10.00 So You Think You've Got Talent? Second episode in the comedy series starring Warren Mitchell as the Jewish widower who is relocated by his company from London to Belfast. With James Ellis and Harry Town.

10.30 Question Time introduced by Peter Sessions from the Albert Hall, Nottingham. The panel is Sir John Egan, chief executive of BAA, Elizabeth Symons, general secretary of the first division of civil servants, and MPs Kenneth Clarke and Bryan Gould.

T1.35 Capital News, Drama series set in the offices of a Washington newspaper, starring Lloyd Bridges. This week, the paper's lead story concerns an investigation into the sexual peccadilles of a US senator. 12.20 *News Weather*

TV/VARIATIONS

ANGLIA
As London except: 5.10pm-6.40 Superbreaks 6.50-7.00 Anglo 7.10-7.30 Measuring 8.15-8.30 Cell Block H 12.15 Sun The New Sessions 12.45-1.00 The Comedy Store

BORDER
As London except: 5.10pm-5.40 Home and Away 5.50-6.00 Lookaround Thursday 6.30-7.00 Blockbusters 10.40 7th Heaven 11.30 Prisoner Cell Block H 12.05 If Tomorrow Comes 1.30 America's Top Ten 2.20 Videotext 2.30 Up the Junction 3.00 Fimma 3.30 Italian Style 6.20-7.30 Joblender

CENTRAL
As London except: 5.10pm-5.40 Blockbusters 6.25 Central News 6.55-7.00 Police 6.50-7.00 1st Night 10.40 Family Price 11.10 Central Lobby 11.40 Film, Madhouse 1.25 Books My Bedside 1.55 America's Top Ten 2.25 Shanga Girl 2.35 News Power 3.50 Grand Ole Opry Live 4.20-5.30 Central Joblender

GRANADA
As London except: 5.10pm-5.40 Blockbusters 6.00-7.00 Granada Tonight 7.30-8.00 The Granada Green Life Guide 10.40 What's New 11.10 Females 12.05 II

TYVON COMES 1.30 *Tv Ten* 2.20 *Lookaround* 2.50 *Up the Junction* 3.30 *Fimma* 4.00 *Joblender*

HTV WEST As London except: 1.50pm-2.20 *The Young Doctors* 3.25-3.45 *A City Apart* 4.00 *Lookaround* 4.30 *Cell Block H* 5.00 *TV News* 6.30-7.00 *Blockbusters* 10.40 *The West* This Week 11.10-11.40 *Voyage*

HTV WALES As London except: 1.50pm-2.20 Sons and Daughters 3.25-3.55 *Highways and Hills* 5.10-6.40 *Home and Away* 6.00 *Sixty Six* 6.30-7.00 *Lookaround* 7.30 *Countdown* 11.45 *Monk's Talk* 12.35 *Frontiers* on Medicine 12.05 *Tomorrow Comes* 1.50 *America's Top Ten* 2.20 *Videotext* 2.30 *Up the Junction* 3.30 *Fimma* 5.20-5.30 *Joblender*

TSW As London except: 3.22pm-3.55 *Home and Away* 5.10-5.40 *Take the High Road* 6.00 *TSW* 6.20 *TSW* 7.00 *Family Action* 8.00 *Lookaround* 10.40 *Home and Away* 10.45 *Tomorrow Comes* 1.45 *America's Top 10* 2.20 *Videotext* 2.30 *Up the Junction* 3.30 *Fimma* 5.20-5.30 *TSW* *Joblender*

TVS As London except: 1.50pm-2.20 *The Young Doctors* 3.25-3.55 *Home and Daughters* 5.10-6.40 *Home and Away* 6.00 *Sixty Six* 6.30-7.00 *Lookaround* 7.30 *Prisoners* 11.10 *Prisoner*; *Cell Block H* 12.05 *Books My Bedside* 1.55 *America's Top Ten* 2.25 *Shanga Girl* 2.35 *News Power* 3.50 *Grand Ole Opry Live* 4.20-5.30 *Central Joblender*

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TYNTEES As London except: 1.20pm-2.20 *Gardeners* 2.45-2.55 *Home and Away* 3.00 *Northern Eye* 3.10-3.30 *Police* 4.00 *Lookaround* 4.30 *Cell Block H* 5.00 *TV News* 6.30-7.00 *Blockbusters* 10.40 *The West* This Week 11.10-11.40 *Voyage*

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News Corp share sale speeds debt repayment

By OUR CITY STAFF

THE News Corporation, owner of *The Times*, is floating off its main commercial printing and magazine interests in Australia.

The deal will raise Aus\$682 million (£317 million) for the group to strengthen its balance sheet and move in debt repayment programme well ahead of schedule. News Corp is selling 55 per cent of the shares in Pacific Magazines and Printing, a newly formed company, but retaining a 45 per cent stake.

The shares are being offered to News Corp's Australian

shareholders in the form of a rights issue, which has been underwritten by JB Were and Son, the country's leading retail stockbroker. Overseas shareholders will not be allowed to take up their entitlement, which will be sold into the market.

The issue values Pacific as Australia's 60th largest company. The group will own magazine titles including *TV Week*, *Australian Home Beautiful* and *Your Garden* and will have a wide range of printing contracts, including 79 of the top 100 magazines in Australia, 15 per cent of all books and 21 million telephone directories a year.

In the year to end-June, Pacific's assets generated sales of Aus\$628 million and an operating profit before interest of Aus\$89.7 million.

The group plans to float 112 million shares at Aus\$3.40 each and Pacific forecasts a dividend of Aus10 cents a share in June next year and a further Aus10.4 cents in December. The company will be chaired by Kenneth Cowley, chief executive of News Ltd.

The share sale will raise Aus\$382 million, while Pacific has arranged loans of Aus\$300 million with National Australia Bank and Westpac. The funds raised will be used in News Corp's debt repayments next year. The company said the group has already repaid all but US\$20 million of the US\$400 million due in February. A further US\$400 million is due in June and again in December.

The share sale, coupled with the group's US\$175 million preference share issues this week, puts the group on course to meet all these payments early.

News Corp also said it is negotiating the sale of its Murdoch Magazines division, which publishes *Family Circle*, to raise further funds.

News Corp's shares closed in Australia yesterday at Aus\$12.90, a gain of Aus\$1.3 in the past two days.

Blue Arrow trial Cohen tells of poor judgment

By ANGELA MACKAY

THE former chief executive of County NatWest said poor judgment rather than dishonesty motivated the late take-up of shares by advisers to Blue Arrow's record cash call in 1987.

Jonathan Cohen, one of the defendants in the trial, under-cross-examination by Nicholas Purnell QC, for the prosecution, said he thought "it was poor judgment taken at a very difficult time by honest people".

Mr Cohen said he did not believe the move was proper, but added that he could not say that if he had been at the meeting where the strategy was devised that he, too, would not have agreed to the late take-up. The prosecution claims advisers tried to hide the cash call's failure by boosting the take-up from 38 per cent to 49 per cent after the issue had closed.

Mr Cohen said he did not know that his bank had subscribed to late take-up of rights until he read a report compiled by trade and industry inspectors in 1989.

He admitted that the press announcement after the issue had been "economical with the truth" when it referred to a 49 per cent take-up.

County NatWest, NatWest Investment Bank, UBS Phillips & Drew and five individuals deny conspiring to to mislead the markets.

The share sale will raise Aus\$382 million, while Pacific has arranged loans of Aus\$300 million with National Australia Bank and Westpac. The funds raised will be used in News Corp's debt repayments next year. The company said the group has already repaid all but US\$20 million of the US\$400 million due in February. A further US\$400 million is due in June and again in December.

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"A very difficult time": Jonathan Cohen

Japanese brokers see dive in profits

By NEIL BENNETT
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

JAPAN'S financial scandals have caused profits to plummet at the country's big three stockbrokers, while Yamaichi Securities has plunged into losses for the first time in 25 years.

Nomura Securities, Daiwa Securities, Nikko Securities and Yamaichi all published half-year figures to end-September in line with their earlier forecasts.

Nomura's pre-tax profits fell 64 per cent to Y39.8 billion (£177 million). The group blamed a slump in turnover on the Japanese stock and bond market because of the scandals and the attempted coup in the Soviet Union.

A company statement said: "Daily turnover on the Tokyo stock exchange diminished throughout the term since investors concerned with the recent scandals stayed to the sidelines of the market." During the period, Nomura traded shares worth Y10,003 billion, a fall of 51 per cent, while the volumes of bond trading fell 28 per cent to Y166,000 billion.

Nomura has left its profit forecast for the year to end-March unchanged at Y75 billion. While this is likely to be cut soon to take account of the enforced closures, the group is unlikely to make a loss for the year.

The group's underwriting operations were relatively unaffected. Nomura underwrote 29 million shares, a rise of 28 per cent, although the value fell 44 per cent to Y60 billion.

Fritts at Daiwa in the half year fell 70 per cent to Y20.6 billion, while Nikko plunged 64 per cent to Y12.1 billion. Like Nomura, both blamed a slump in turnover on the Japanese markets.

Yamaichi lost Y5.42 billion, compared with a Y30.5 billion profit last time. The firm is thought to have been hit badly by losses from trading on its own account. The losses appear to be one-off charges, since the group is still forecasting a profit of Y20 billion for the year as a whole.

This is the first loss from a Japanese securities house since the mid-Sixties when they were all caught by a slump in stock market prices.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Molynx issue to fund overseas takeovers

MOLYNX Holdings, the closed circuit television and environmental control group, is raising £5.5 million through a rights issue to fund acquisitions, using the balance to reduce borrowings. Shareholders are being offered three new shares for every five held at 88p each, against Tuesday's closing price of 114p. The shares slipped 9p to 105p yesterday.

Molynx has forecast pre-tax profits of no less than £1.9 million and earnings per share of 1.15p for this year, compared with £1.69 million and 1.25p for 1990. Shareholders are promised a final dividend of 2.7p, which would make 4p (3.75p). Molynx has agreed to buy American Auto-Matrix of Pittsburgh for £2.9 million and ISC Computer Automation of Frankfurt for £1.5 million.

Mosaic sells Arthur Wells

BRITISH Petroleum's Swiss subsidiary has agreed to transfer the supply of 170 units of its dealer-owned petrol stations to Agip of Italy's Agip (Suisse). BP said the undisclosed price was not material in relation to its assets. This will allow BP (Switzerland) to reinforce its brand image and performance in its remaining network of 400 sites.

BP offshoot in Swiss deal

HUBERT Perrodo has agreed to step down as chief executive of Kelt Energy, the oil company in which he has a 75 per cent interest, although he remains as chairman.

Kelt chief sheds one of his jobs

By MARTIN BARROW

HUBERT Perrodo has agreed to step down as chief executive of Kelt Energy, the oil company in which he has a 75 per cent interest, although he remains as chairman.

He is succeeded by Jean-Michel Runacher, a director of Kelt for four years and a former chief executive of Mr Perrodo's privately owned drilling business, recently sold to Sedco Forex Schlumberger for \$175 million.

Roland Fox, the company secretary, has been appointed executive director and David Walton Masters, chief executive of Coast Securities, comes in as a non-executive director, succeeding Alasdair Locke, who has resigned.

The board changes follow the capital reorganisation of the company and the transfer of its prizéd 7.5 per cent interest in the Wyche Farm onshore oilfield to its bankers.

Dr Ashraf Marwan, the Egyptian financier who owns 9.8 per cent of Kelt's shares, has been seeking board changes. The shares were unchanged at 16p yesterday.

Electricity charges queried

By MARTIN WALLER

REGIONAL electricity companies were on collision course with Stephen Littlechild, the industry regulator, over his demand for the repayment of almost £100 million to electricity users.

Professor Littlechild's Office of Electricity Regulation, in a letter to seven of the now privatised regional companies, gave a warning that they were likely to be overcharging customers in the current financial year because of lower than forecast inflation rates and asking them to rectify the position by cutting tariffs or giving refunds.

"Our preference is to wait until the results are clearer and then accommodate the final effect in our prices for next year," said Southern Electric,

asked to consider passing the benefits of lower inflation on to their customers. Several companies insist it is too early to assess the sums involved or whether there would be any overcharging.

In particular, they say, a winter as cold as the last one would see customers using a higher proportion of cheap off-peak units, with a fair chance that the companies would then not be in breach of the complex regulatory regime governing electricity prices.

"Our preference is to wait until the results are clearer and then accommodate the final effect in our prices for next year," said Southern Electric,

one of the seven and accused of potentially overcharging by £17 million.

"We just feel it is totally premature," said Manweb, covering the Northwest and North Wales and claimed to owe a possible £2.5 million.

Nigel Hawkins, electricity analyst at Hoare Govett, the broker, said there was "an element of public relations" about Professor Littlechild's move, which followed a tough stance recently adopted by the water regulator. He said the companies involved would not necessarily be surprised at the move "but may well not have been expecting a public announcement".

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ROUNDUP
Issue to fu
takeovers

BP offsho
in Swisse

Interims di

Plastiseal
profits slip

Industry chiefs are
prepared to give
aid, Ross Tieman
writes, but only if
government pays
its share

JOHN Gummer will sit down with leaders of Britain's food manufacturing and distribution industries today to discuss an unpalatable request for government cash to underwrite efforts to modernise the economy of the Soviet Union.

The position of business leaders is straightforward. They are willing to help, but cannot justify to their shareholders the high risks and uncertain returns of immediate large-scale investment in the East when they could make more money with less risk elsewhere. If the government wants to achieve its political aim of modernising the economy of the Soviet Union in order to achieve political stability there, it must underwrite its share of the risk.

Most business leaders who visited the Soviet Union at the request of Margaret Thatcher, the former prime minister, refused to spend anything more than pin money. This time, the political imperatives to provide assistance are much greater.

John Major spent part of his career at Standard Chartered Bank. He cannot fail to understand the commercial assessment of risk, but the idea of state underwriting for overseas investment will not sit easily with a government so firmly wedded to privatisation.

The Food Group visit to the Soviet Union was a personal initiative by Mr Major. Faced with claims that the Soviet population might starve this winter, Mr Major had Mr Gummer call a meeting of 40 executives from the food industry on September 5.

Just 17 days later, seven set off under the leadership of Sir Ronald McIntosh, a former senior civil servant, on a ten-day study tour, examining the food chain from farm to shop counter in selected areas around Moscow and St Petersburg. The roll call was impressive. Members of the delegation were Alistair Grant, of Argyll



Facing shortages: a lack of fresh produce is forcing citizens to stock up on tinned food

Group, Tony Millar, of Albert Fisher, Richard Baldwin, of APV, Tony Hales, of Allied-Lyons, John Wood-Dow, of Hillsdown Holdings, George Hazle, of Eel Logistics, and John Mitchell, of ICI.

They made their recommendations to Mr Gummer and Mr Major on October 4. Today's meeting between Mr Gummer and industry representatives will provide the first clues to how willing the government will be to share the risks implicit in the task it wants industry to undertake. The scale of that task cannot be understated. Mr Hazle said: "We thought we could work with what was there. We were wrong."

Soviet food production and

distribution is, at best, an inverted image of the market economy model, the group found. Supply is driven by production, rather than by demand from consumers. Inefficiencies exist at every level.

Farms are too large. Their

yields are only a third or a quarter

of levels achieved in the West. They have poor quality seeds, livestock strains and harvesting methods.

Tractor parts supplies are

scarce and repairs are made in huge, inefficient centralised workshops. Storage throughout the Soviet Union is in three-storey warehouses, their floors impeded by pillars, which can

not accommodate modern racking and pallet-handling sys

tems. Packaging is inadequate to prevent damage to produce. The largest lorries available have a ten-tonne payload. Most road transport is by seven-tonne trucks that break down frequently because roads are in poor repair.

Even on the railways, refrigerated compartments and purpose-built wagons are a rarity. Food often arrives at processing factories in a poor state.

Factories are often inefficient and their buildings poorly designed. Overmanning is commonplace. Because people eat much of their food in factory canteens, the number of shops is small in comparison to the West. This factor alone will be a barrier to the development of a market system.

Most urgent of all, the

government must take a lead in negotiations with the Soviet

Union and the republics to ensure that British business, if it makes a commitment, is not

wrong-footed by political instability, or a failure to allow

prices to find market levels.

Government underwriting is

needed to prime the pump of

investment in the Soviet

Union, business leaders say.

British companies will be pre-

pared to reinvest Soviet earnings

in the modernisation of the

Soviet economy only if they

know they can take profits out.

on his telephone answering machine, have come up with yet another. Their latest message says: "Because of pressure on Sir John Harvey-Jones's time, there is a mad scientist here trying to develop six clones of him so he can be in several places at once. You can either leave a message for Sir John or the mad scientist."

Man's world

THE feminine touch is sadly

lacking these days in Lazar

Brothers' corporate finance

department. A new wave of

departures has left Frances

Heaton, a director, as the sole

remaining woman on John

Nelson's team, compared with

16 women two years ago.

Penny Scott has moved to

Hambros and Kate Brasher,

whose father, Chris, is well

known for organising the

London Marathon, has left to

have a baby. Catherine

Moerlie has switched to

Lazar's Capital Markets,

where she is working under

Alexander Catto.

CAROL LEONARD

ANZ hands in licence

ANZ Merchant Bank, a subsidiary of the antipodean ANZ Group, has surrendered its merchant banking licence to the Bank of England. Without any public announcement, ANZ handed back the licence on September 30, after taking a policy decision to concentrate on commercial and retail banking. The closure of its UK corporate finance department has meant the loss of about 15 executive jobs and comes two years after ANZ decided to close its UK stockbroking division, four years after acquiring Capel-Cure Myers, the British firm. Among its redundant financiers is Robin Walker, a former director of Capel-Cure Myers, who will join the burgeoning corporate finance department at Smith & Williamson, the private banking group. Walker reveals that he chose Smith & Williamson in preference to three other job offers. "Its corporate finance department is almost

exactly the same size as the one I have left behind," he says.

Taking sides

THE apparent support given by Lord Toombs, the Rolls-Royce chairman, to the decision to launch an office of Fair Trading inquiry into the £272 million sale of British Airways' engine overhaul facility in South Wales to General Electric of America, is in danger of jeopardising hitherto friendly relations between the two British companies. Lord Toombs, the BA chairman, known for his bulldog-like tenacity when it comes to flying the British flag, is understood to be far from amused. Lord Toombs, who is anything but a salesman, seems to have forgotten that more than 60 per cent of Rolls-Royce's civil engine business comes from BA and

that Rolls-Royce is currently in receipt of \$1.6 billion of orders from BA for engines and spares. Informed sources reveal that the competing offer from Rolls-Royce for the Treforest facility was more than £10 million short of GE's, and that despite an extension of the deadline, and

THINGS must still be tough Down Under. Included in the procedural instructions for students graduating from Perth's Murdoch University was the following advice: "At the conclusion of the ceremony, marshals will instruct you when to join the recession."

Jones clones

SIR John Harvey-Jones, the businessman turned broadcaster and public speaker, clearly enjoys working with people who have a well developed sense of humour. The former ICI chairman's secretary staff at his home in Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, who are already renowned for the witty messages they record



Bear raiders on the loose again

COMMENT

someone who has been active in the market in the relevant shares at the relevant time. Gossip at City watering-holes regularly points to certain market operators. The Stock Exchange comforts itself with its familiar mantra that it always investigates all suspicious movements in share prices, but as with other examples of insider trading, little appears to be detected. Too many obvious leaks resulting in improper gains or the unfair avoidance of losses are these days going unpunished.

AB Foods, with cash in the bank even after buying British Sugar earlier this year, is regarded as one of the safest havens in the FT-SE yet has been singled out for one of the few raids of the year. Albert Fisher is another food group that suffered the attentions of the bear raiders a few weeks ago.

Significantly, both were in "close season" ahead of results and unable under Stock Ex-

change regulations to communicate with the market as fully as they might like, making them easy targets for the raiders.

BTR ahead

Under the new leadership of Alan Jackson, BTR appears to be coasting to victory in its bid for Hawker Siddeley having so far won the battle for the hearts and minds of investors. Indeed there has been a delicious irony or two in the affair that reflects better on BTR than on Hawker. Hawker's strategy has been to identify some core operations such as electric motors, industrial batteries and aerospace overhaul and maintenance as the keys to its future and to effectively notify the world that most of the rest is

up for sale. Such restructuring, buying and selling is more widely identified with BTR which has digested and reshaped a long stream of acquisitions over the years. BTR, on the other hand, says that it prefers to hang on to most of Hawker if it is eventually successful.

Most outsiders would say that BTR is better suited to the task of rebuilding a new Hawker simply on the grounds that it has a tried and tested approach to such an exercise plus a management team thoroughly familiar with the nuts and bolts of the process. BTR says however that wholesale disposals are not needed.

Either way, the future of Hawker looks more assured in BTR's hands whatever course of action is eventually required. If Hawker is to regain the initiative

it must attempt to fight on a different arena. The market is expecting a defence soon that will concentrate on two aspects of the battle, the underlying profitability in Hawker's constituent parts and some perceived inadequacies of BTR's offer.

Arctic freeze

The increased frequency of pay freezes in Britain this year has helped slow average earnings growth to 7.75 per cent, an achievement that has won wide acclaim. If British industry is to compete, now the pound is subject to the disciplines of the European exchange-rate mechanism, pay costs must not rise faster than that of our rivals.

Outperforming the Germans on both inflation and wage growth, albeit temporarily, is within reach. As Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the

Bank of England, wisely remarked, the Germans will not always be the yardstick of best performance. On pay, that is already true. British industry should, perhaps, look further afield, northwards to Finland, for the new model country on earnings.

A landmark agreement reached between the bulk of Finland's employers and trades unions on Monday would appear to confirm that the Finns are prepared to face truly Arctic conditions on pay. Under the 22-month accord, which comes into force next January, workers will accept a loss of 4.1 per cent of their purchasing power, while industry's wage costs are lowered by about 7 per cent, as pensions payments are transferred to the employee.

The draconian response is, perhaps, understandable, given the fact that country is suffering its deepest recession since 1920. It is to be hoped that pay-setting à la Finnische will not turn into competitive wage-cutting across Europe. That could bring icy winds all too reminiscent of the Great Depression.

BUSINESS LETTERS

Crucial role of services in the UK economy

From the chairman of the British Tourist Authority and board member of British Invisibles

Sir, The CBI is quite right to highlight the problems of manufacturing industry (October 22). But many of us feel that more attention should also be paid to the service sector.

It really won't do, these days, to make judgments about the state of the British economy on the basis of "manufacturing output". One cannot arrive at a sensible conclusion if one ignores services, which have acquired a greater significance than ever before.

According to the evidence, albeit partly anecdotal, the Soviet population does not, however, face starvation this winter. Many people have laid in huge stocks of tinned food. The Food Team concluded that there is a breathing space for

The team's prescriptions take a variety of forms. In the short run, Britain can help at relatively modest cost by providing better seeds and livestock strains, but rebuilding the food chain to the shops will be highly capital-intensive. The best strategy, the team believes, is to provide a model that the Soviets can copy.

The team's judgment is substantiated by the experience of McDonald's, the American burger chain, which, in order to open stores in Moscow, found it necessary to set up its own farms, processing and transport.

Ironically, Mr Hazle suggests that the Soviet Union should not abandon central planning. In order to prevent waste of resources, he believes, Western experts should provide a master plan showing how many vehicle workshops, jam factories, and so forth, state planners need to replicate a market system.

Most urgent of all, the

government must take a lead in

negotiations with the Soviet

Union and the republics to ensure that British business, if it makes a commitment, is not

wrong-footed by political instability, or a failure to allow

prices to find market levels.

Government underwriting is

needed to prime the pump of

investment in the Soviet

Union, business leaders say.

British industry sits in the

Commission and to influence

our counterparts in the rest of

Europe to lobby in turn their

own Governments. That lobby can only be built around the CBI, which has done an excellent job in Brussels, both individually and through UNICE. Next year there will be a British president of the European Association of Chambers of Commerce and the Institute of Directors is increasingly active in Europe. Trade associations form part of European networks. 1992 should see a determined effort to coordinate all this activity on behalf of British business.

Your complaint might be more justified if there were not ongoing liaison and discussion between the major business bodies leading to mutual support and shared tactics. Those discussions have not precluded joint activity and closer forms of relationships.

In one major respect your call for greater cohesion must be correct. In the context of 1993 and the Single European Market there exists already good co-operation between British business organisations, but we need to develop further the British Business Lobby in Brussels to make the views of

Tourism along employs 6 per cent of the entire workforce and brings in £8 billion in foreign exchange earnings. The industry is considerably larger than many manufacturing sectors, such as motor vehicles and aerospace. It still has impressive growth prospects.

We would like to see more evidence that the increasingly important role of services is clearly understood and appreciated by politicians as well as by the CBI.

Yours faithfully,
RON TAYLOR CBE
Director General
The Association of
British Chambers of
Commerce

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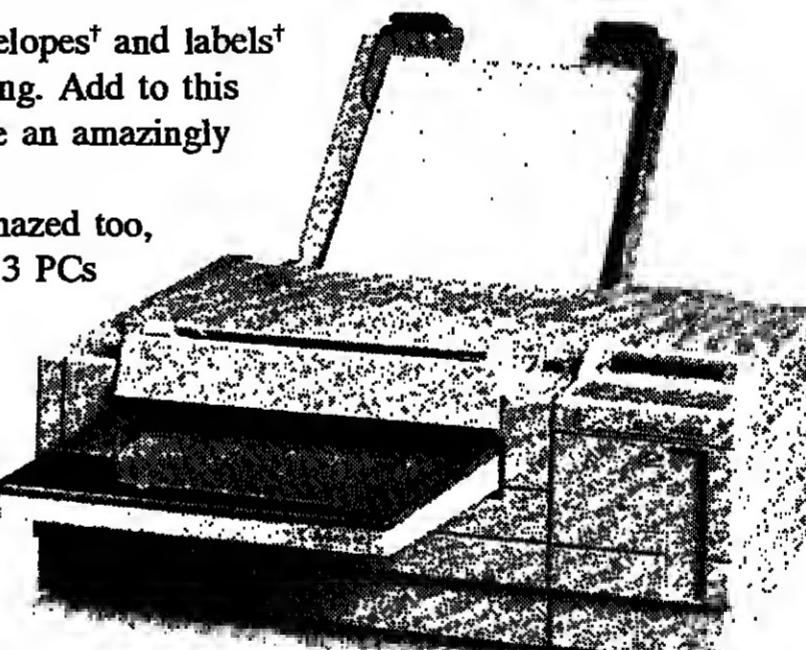
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This document is issued in compliance with the requirements of The London Stock Exchange pursuant to Section 154 of the Financial Services Act 1986.

This document contains the Terms and Conditions of Application, the Guide to the Application Form, an Application Form and statements of a factual nature drawn from the listing particulars dated 23rd October, 1991 (the "Listing Particulars") which have been published by JIB Group plc and should be read in conjunction with such Listing Particulars which alone contain full details of the history and business of the Company. The Directors are satisfied that this document contains a fair summary of the key information set out in the Listing Particulars. Application has been made to the London Stock Exchange for the whole of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company to be admitted to the Official List.

The application lists for the Shares now being offered will open at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 31st October, 1991 and may be closed at any time thereafter. It is expected that definitive share certificates will be despatched on 6th November, 1991 and that listing will become effective and dealings will commence on 7th November, 1991. Definitions set out in the Listing Particulars shall also apply in this document unless the context requires otherwise.



JIB Group plc

Placing and Offer by Robert Fleming & Co. Limited

of 33,000,000 ordinary shares of 10p each at 195p per ordinary share

payable in full on application

of which 16,500,000 ordinary shares are being placed and
16,500,000 ordinary shares are being offered to the public

SHARE CAPITAL FOLLOWING THE PLACING AND OFFER

AUTHORISED	ISSUED AND FULLY PAID
£15,700,000	IN ORDINARY SHARES OF 10p EACH £10,938,075

INDEBTEDNESS

At the close of business on 27th September, 1991, the Group had outstanding borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings of £55.5 million, comprising £3.9 million of guaranteed unsecured loan notes, obligations under finance leases of £1.5 million, other secured borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of secured borrowings of £38.2 million and unsecured borrowings of £11.9 million. Included in secured borrowings is a US\$45 million loan to a subsidiary which is secured on a cash deposit by the Company of £26.5 million. The deposit is included in cash balances below. In addition, the Group had material contingent liabilities in respect of litigation and counter-indemnities

as noted in Note 21 to the Accountants' Report in Part 3 and in paragraphs 11 and 14(g) of Part 4 of the Listing Particulars.

Save as aforesaid and apart from intra-group liabilities, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries had at that date any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unused or any mortgages or charges or any other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, hire purchase or finance lease commitments or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

At the same date the Group had total cash balances of £279.9 million. Of the cash balances held at 27th September, 1991, £209.5 million represented insurance broking funds held by the Company's insurance broking subsidiaries for the benefit of their insurance broking creditors.

Certain subsidiary companies which are Lloyd's brokers have entered into trust deeds as required by the Lloyd's Brokers' Byelaws under which all insurance broking assets are subject to a floating charge in favour of the Society of Lloyd's for the benefit of those companies' insurance creditors. The cash balances subject to these charges, which only become enforceable under certain circumstances, amounted to £13.9 million at 27th September, 1991.

The following information is derived from the full text of the Listing Particulars and should be read in conjunction with that text.

INTRODUCTION

JIB is a leading London based international insurance broking company. In the early 1970's, Jardine Matheson decided to develop its then small insurance broking business. The subsequent expansion of the Group has been rapid and over the last decade, as a result of acquisitions and organic growth, JIB, with over 3,500 employees, has become the eighth largest insurance broker in the world in terms of turnover.

The proceeds of the Offer will accrue to the Jardine Matheson group which following the Offer will hold 63.1 per cent. of the Shares. JIB operates independently of the Jardine Matheson group.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

The Group's business is predominantly retail based, but it also has significant interests in the international wholesale and reinsurance sectors together with a Lloyd's members' agency. The Group has well established operations in nearly all the major insurance broking markets in the world. This broad base provides a platform for future growth and offers opportunities for cross-referral of business and exchange of new product ideas between the Group's divisions. The Group does not act as an insurer of risks.

In 1990, Group turnover was generated as follows:

ACTIVITY	AREA
Retail	70%
International Wholesale	14%
Reinsurance	13%
Lloyd's Members' Agency	3%

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPLICATION

- The contracts arising from acceptance of applications under the Offer will be conditional on Admission becoming effective not later than 16th November, 1991. Cheques or banker's drafts for amounts payable on application will be presented for payment before such condition is satisfied and the application monies will be kept in a separate bank account until such condition is not satisfied, application monies will be returned (without interest) by cheque or credit note in favour of the applicant at the risk of the applicant. It is agreed that Admission will become effective on 7th November, 1991.
- Subject to these Terms and Conditions of Application, Plenings reserves the right to make any changes to these Terms and Conditions of Application in whole or in part or to scale down any applications and to present any cheques or banker's drafts for payment on receipt. If any application is not accepted, or is accepted for fewer Shares than the number applied for, the application monies or, as the case may be, the balance of the application monies will be returned (without interest) by sending the applicant's cheque or banker's draft or a crossed cheque in favour of the applicant(s) through the post at the risk of the applicant(s). Plenings further reserves the right to cancel any application if the application is not accompanied by a completed and signed Application Form or is incomplete or delivered in accordance with instructions or is not accompanied by a power of attorney where necessary.
- The Offer is being made by Plenings as agent of the Selling Shareholder. Applications must be made on the accompanying Application Form or (to the extent that persons are eligible as described in paragraph 5 below) on a Priority Application Form. By completing and delivering an Application Form or a Priority Application Form you as the applicant:

- (i) offer to purchase the number of Shares specified in your Application Form or Priority Application Form (or such smaller number for which the application is accepted) on the terms and subject to the conditions set out in the form of which these Terms and Conditions of Application form part and subject in the Listing Particulars and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;
- (ii) authorise Barclays Registrars to send on behalf of the Selling Shareholder a definitive share certificate for the number of Shares for which your application is accepted, or your application cheque or banker's draft or a crossed cheque for any monies payable, by post, to your address. In the case of joint applicants, to that of the first-named applicant as set out in your Application Form and to persons that you name (together with the names of any joint applicant(s)) if/are placed on the register of members of the Company in respect of such Shares;

(iii) in consideration of the Selling Shareholder agreeing that it will not prior to 16th November, 1991 call any of the Shares offered to any person other than in accordance with the procedures referred to in the Listing Particulars and in a collateral contract between you and the Selling Shareholder which will become binding on despatch by post, to the holder of applications delivered by hand, receipt by Barclays Registrars of the Application Form or Priority Application Form;

(iv) agree that your application may not be revoked until after 16th November, 1991;

(v) warrant that, you remittance will be honoured on first presentation and agree that, if such remittance is not so honoured, you will not be entitled to receive a share certificate in respect of the Shares applied for or to enjoy or receive any rights or distributions in respect of such Shares. You warrant that you make payment in cleared funds for such Shares as soon as practicable by Plenings (which amount will be in its absolute discretion and not be on the basis that you indemnify the Selling Shareholder against costs, charges, expenses and liabilities arising out of or in connection with the failure of such remittance to be honoured on first presentation) and that at any time prior to unconditional acceptance by Plenings of such late payment to respect such Shares, the Selling Shareholder may accept by Plenings of such late payment to respect such Shares, the Selling Shareholder may withdraw its offer to sell such Shares and may re-sell such Shares (without prejudice to other rights) without the agreement to sell such Shares and may re-sell such Shares to some other person, in which case you will not be entitled to any refund or payment in respect of such Shares (other than return of such late payment);

(vi) agree with the Selling Shareholder and Plenings promptly on request to disclose in writing to the Selling Shareholder or Plenings any information which it may request in connection with your application; and

(vii) agree that any share certificate to which you may become entitled and monies returnable to you may be retained pending clearance of your remittance and will not bear interest;

(viii) agree in respect of those Shares for which your application has been received and is not rejected, allocation of such Shares to you shall be constituted either by notification to the London Stock Exchange of the basis of allocation in which case allocation shall be on the basis of the determination of the number of Shares to be allocated pursuant to the arrangements made between the Selling Shareholder and Barclays Registrars;

- (v) agree that all applications, acceptance of applications and contracts resulting from them under the Offer shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law and that you submit to the jurisdiction of the English courts and agree that nothing shall limit the right of the Selling Shareholder or the Company or Plenings to bring any action, suit or proceeding arising out of or in connection with any such application, acceptance of applications or contracts to any other manner permitted by law or in any court of competent jurisdiction;

- (vi) warrant that, if you sign an Application Form on behalf of somebody else, you have the authority to do so and that such person will also be bound accordingly and will be deemed also to have given the confirmations, warranties and undertakings contained in these Terms and Conditions of Application;

- (vii) warrant that, in making this application whether you are any person on whose behalf you are applying or relying on any information or representation to make this application to any other member of the Group other than such as may be contained in the Listing Particulars and you accordingly agree that on persons responsible solely or jointly for the Listing Particulars, or any part of it, shall have any liability for any such information or representation;

- (viii) warrant that you are not resident in the United States of America or any of its territories or possessions or areas subject to its jurisdiction including the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ("United States") and will not, as principal or agent, offer, sell, resell, transfer or deliver, directly or indirectly, as part of the distribution of the Shares, any Shares being purchased by you to any person in the United States or as a result of a purchase order originated in the United States and that you are not resident in Canada;

- (ix) agree that, having had the opportunity to read the Listing Particulars, you shall be deemed to have notice of all information and representations concerning the Company contained therein;

- (x) you warrant that, you are not applying as a nominee or agent for a person who is or may be liable in stamp duty under Section 67 or Section 70 or, in the case of stamp duty reserve tax, Section 93 or Section 95 of the Finance Act 1986 (stamp duty receipts and clearance services);

- (xi) unless you complete the box at the foot of the Application Form, you warrant that you are not applying for registration at a nominees or trustee for a body of persons established for charitable purposes only;

- (xii) except in respect of any application made on a Priority Application Form, warrant that you are not under 18 years of age on the date of your application;

- (xiii) warrant that, in connection with your application, you have observed the laws of all relevant territories, obtained any requisite governmental or other consents which may be required, complied with all requisite forms and paid any duty, transfer or stamp duty reserve tax, and that you have not taken any action or omitted to take any action which will result in the Company, the Selling Shareholder or Plenings acting in breach of the regulatory or legal requirements of any territory in connection with the Offer or your application;

- (xiv) agree that Plenings will not treat you as its customer by virtue of such application being accepted and that Plenings will not owe you any duties or responsibilities concerning the price of Shares or concerning the availability of Shares for you;

- (xv) authorise Plenings or any person authorised by Plenings, on your behalf, to make returns to the inland Revenue in relation to stamp duty reserve tax (if any) payable on the contract resulting from the acceptance of your application and in relation to stamp duty (if any) payable on any transfer of Shares as a result of such contract; and

- (xvi) agree that your Application Form or Priority Application Form is addressed to Plenings, the Company and the Selling Shareholder and that the benefit of (vii) above shall extend to the persons referred to therein;

- (xvii) Subject to the arrangements for employees, described in paragraph 5 below, the basis of allocation in respect of applications made on the accompanying Application Form or Priority Application Form will be determined by Plenings after consultation with the Company;

- (xviii) Priority consideration will be given to applications for Shares in the offer to the public from employees in the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, New Zealand, France, the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom for an aggregate maximum of 1,650,000 Shares. All employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries in these countries who were employed as at 31st September, 1991 are eligible to apply for Shares on Priority Application Form. Excess applications on Priority Application Form will be treated as having been made on a public Application Form;

OFFER STATISTICS

Offer price per Share	195p
Number of Shares in issue	109,380,754
Market capitalisation at the Offer price	£213 million
Percentage of share capital now being placed and offered	30.2%
Historic earnings per Share for the year ended 31st December, 1990	12.0p
Historic price earnings multiple at the Offer price	16.3 times
Prospective earnings per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1991	13.5p
Prospective price earnings multiple at the Offer price	14.4 times
Forecast final net dividend per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1991	5.0p
Notional net dividend per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1991	7.5p
Notional gross dividend yield at the Offer price	5.1%

NOTE The historic and prospective earnings per Share, the forecast net dividend and notional net dividend per Share have been calculated on the bases set out under "Profit and Dividend Forecast" in Part 1 and in Note 8 to the Accountants' Report in Part 3 of the Listing Particulars.

EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Application Forms and payment to be received by	10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 31st October, 1991
Basis of allocation to be announced by	Monday, 4th November, 1991
Despatch of definitive share certificates on	Wednesday, 6th November, 1991
Deals to commence on	Thursday, 7th November, 1991

DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company are Rodney Leach (Chairman), John Barton (Group Chief Executive), George Brown (USA), David Corben, Nicholas Cosh, Michael Gibbin, Dennis Guy (Australia), Martin Wakeley, The Rt. Hon. David Howell, MP (non-executive), Jeffrey Keil (USA) (non-executive), Simon Keswick (non-executive), Sir Charles Powell (non-executive) and Robin Singer (non-executive).

aviation rates. The Group's retail operations in the United Kingdom and Asia have made good progress in expanding their business, although profits in the United States and Australia have been held back, principally by weak markets and depressed regional economies.

PROFIT FORECAST

The Directors forecast that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances and on the bases and principal assumptions set out in Information Relating to the Profit Forecast in Part 2 of the Listing Particulars, the Group's consolidated profit on ordinary activities before taxation for the year ending 31st December, 1991 will be not less than £19.7 million. Based on this forecast, the Directors expect prospective earnings per Share for this year to be not less than 13.5p per Share.

DIVIDENDS

Based on the profit forecast and in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the Directors expect to recommend a final dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1991 of 5.0p per Share (net), payable in May 1992. If the Shares had been listed on the London Stock Exchange throughout the year ending 31st December, 1991, the Directors would have expected to recommend dividends totalling 7.5p per Share (net). At the Offer price, such dividends would represent a gross yield of 5.1 per cent., covered 1.8 times by prospective earnings per Share of 13.5p for the year ending 31st December, 1991.

EUROPEAN ACQUISITION

On 21st October, 1991, the Company issued Shares, amounting to 6.7 per cent. of its enlarged issued share capital, in order to acquire a 27 per cent. interest in SIACI, a major French retail and wholesale insurance broker, listed on the Second Marché of the Paris Stock Exchange. SIACI provides insurance broking services to a broad range of clients in France and has operations in other European countries including Spain and Switzerland, as well as in Africa.

PROSPECTS

The Directors believe that there is considerable potential for continued growth, both organically and by acquisition. In addition, the Directors consider that JIB, which is predominantly remunerated by way of commission, would benefit from any upturn in rates.

The Directors therefore look forward with enthusiasm and confidence to the future of the Group.

BASIS OF ACCEPTANCE AND DEALING ARRANGEMENTS

APPLICATIONS

Copies of the Listing Particulars and the Application Form are available for collection only during usual business hours from the Company Announcements Office, The Stock Exchange, London EC2P 2BT up to and including 28th October, 1991, and may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (excluding Saturdays) up to and including the 7th November, 1991 from

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
25 Copter Avenue
London EC2R 7DR

Cazenove & Co.
12 Tokenhouse Yard
London EC2R 7AN

JIB Group plc
Jardine House
6 Crutched Friars
London EC3N 2HT

Matheson Securities Limited
16 St. Helen's Place
London EC3A 6DE

Barclays Registrars

New Issues Fleetway House 25 Farringdon Street London EC4A 4HD

AND, UNTIL 31ST OCTOBER, 1991, FROM THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES OF BARCLAYS BANK PLC:

BIRMINGHAM 15 Colmore Row Birmingham B3 2BY
BRISTOL 40 Corn Street Bristol BS9 7AJ
CARDIFF 121 Queen Street Cardiff CF1 1SG
EDINBURGH 35 St. Andrew Square Edinburgh EH2 2AD
GLASGOW 90 St. Vincent Street Glasgow G2 5UQ
LEEDS 28 Park Row Leeds LS1 1PA

GUIDE TO THE APPLICATION FORM

BEFORE MAKING ANY APPLICATION TO ACQUIRE SHARES YOU ARE RECOMMENDED TO CONSULT AN INDEPENDENT FINANCIAL ADVISER. Applications must be received by 10.00 a.m. on 31st October, 1991. The completed Application Form together with a cheque or banker's draft for the amount payable should be posted, or delivered by hand, to Barclays Registrars, New Issues, R.O. Box No. 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD. Any person signing this Application Form under a power of attorney must enclose the original power of attorney (or a copy duly certified by a solicitor as a true copy), for inspection.

The following instructions should be read in conjunction with the Application Form.

1 Insert in Box 1 (in figures) the number of Shares for which you are applying.

Applications must be for a minimum of 100 Shares or in one of the following multiples. Applications for any other numbers of Shares will be rejected.

- for more than 100 Shares, but not more than 1,000 Shares, in multiples of 100
- for more than 1,000 Shares, but not more than 2,000 Shares, in multiples of 200
- for more than 2,000 Shares, but not more than 10,000 Shares, in multiples of 500
- for more than 10,000 Shares, but not more than 20,000 Shares, in multiples of 1,000
- for more than 20,000 Shares, but not more than 100,000 Shares, in multiples of 5,000
- for more than 100,000 Shares, in multiples of 10,000

2 Insert in Box 2 (in figures) the amount of your cheque or banker's draft.

The amount of your cheque or banker's draft should be 195p multiplied by the number of Shares inserted in Box 1.

For example:

NUMBER OF SHARES APPLIED FOR	PAYMENT AT 195p PER SHARE	NUMBER OF SHARES APPLIED FOR	PAYMENT AT 195p PER SHARE
100	£195	1,400	£2,730
200	£390	1,600	£3,120
300	£585	1,800	£3,510
400	£780	2,000	£3,900
500	£975	2,500	£4,875
600	£1,170	3,000	£5,850
700	£1,365	3,500	£6,750
800	£1,560	10,000	£19,500
900	£1,755	20,000	£39,000
1,000	£1,950	50,000	£97,500
1,200	£2,340	100,000	£195,000

3 Sign and date the Application Form in Box 3.

The Application Form may be signed by someone else on your behalf (and/or on behalf of any joint applicant(s)) if duly authorised by a power of attorney to do so, but the power of attorney pursuant to which this is done (or a copy certified by a solicitor as a true copy thereof) must be enclosed for inspection. If you are applying for the benefit of a person under the age of 18, you, rather than that person, must sign the Application Form. A corporation should sign under the hand of a duly authorised officer whose representative capacity must be stated.

4 Insert your full name and address in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 4.

Applications may only be made by persons aged 18 or over. However, a parent, grandparent or guardian of a person under 18 may apply for the benefit of that minor. To apply for the benefit of a minor, you should put your own name and address in full in Box 4 and, after your surname, write "a/c" followed by the initials of the minor.

See Notes 6 and 7 below for joint applications.

5 You must put to the completed Application Form a single cheque or banker's draft for the full amount payable.

Your cheque or banker's draft must be payable to "Barclays Bank PLC, A/C JIB Group Offer" for the amount payable on application as inserted in Box 2 and should be crossed "Not Negotiable". No receipt will be issued. Your cheque must be drawn in sterling and bear a UK bank sort code number in the top right hand corner. Alternatively, you may use a banker's draft or a cheque from your building society or a bank branch, or a personal cheque drawn by someone else. In each case it must meet the above requirements and, in addition, you should write your full name and address on the back. Any money returned will be sent by crossed cheque in favour of the person named in Box 4.

6 You may apply jointly with up to three other persons.

If you do so, you must arrange for the Application Form to be completed by or on behalf of each joint applicant (up to a maximum of three other persons, in addition to the first applicant). Their full names and addresses should be put in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 6. Any share certificates in the names of joint applicants will be sent to the applicant named in Box 4.

IMPORTANT: If you make a joint application, YOU WILL NOT BE ABLE TO TRANSFER THE SHARES INTO A PEP. If you are interested in transferring your Shares into a PEP, you should apply in your name only.

7 Box 7 must be signed by or on behalf of each joint applicant (other than the first applicant who should sign in Box 3 and complete Box 4). If any individual is signing on behalf of any joint applicant(s), the power(s) of attorney (or a copy) duly certified by a solicitor as a true copy (es) thereof must be enclosed for inspection.

8 You must send the completed Application Form together with the cheque or banker's draft by post, or deliver it by hand, to Barclays Registrars, New Issues, P.O. Box No. 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD so as to be received not later than 10.00 a.m. on 31st October, 1991. If you post your Application Form, you are recommended to use first class post and to allow at least two working days for delivery.

Photocopies of Application Forms will not be accepted.



JIB Group plc

APPLICATION FORM

Offer by Flemings of 33,000,000 ordinary shares of 10p each in JIB Group plc ("Shares") at 195p per Share, payable in full on application.

Before completing this form, please read carefully the accompanying guide.

I/we offer to acquire

1 Shares

at the Offer price of 195p per Share (or any smaller number of Shares for which this application is accepted) payable in full on application on the terms and conditions set out in this Application Form and the Listing Particulars dated 23rd October, 1991 and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of JIB Group plc and I/we attach a cheque or banker's draft for the amount due and made payable to "Barclays Bank PLC, A/C JIB Group Offer".

2 £ (195p multiplied by the number of Shares inserted in Box 1).

3 SIGNATURE DATED 1991

4 PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

MR. MRS. MISS OR TITLE FORENAME(S) (IN FULL)

SURNAME

ADDRESS (IN FULL)

POSTCODE

5 PIN HERE YOUR CHEQUE OR BANKER'S DRAFT MADE PAYABLE TO "BARCLAYS BANK PLC, A/C JIB GROUP OFFER" AND CROSSED "NOT NEGOTIABLE" FOR THE AMOUNT IN BOX 2.

Fill in Boxes 6 and 7 only when there is more than one applicant. The first applicant should sign in Box 3 and complete Box 4. Insert in Box 6 the names and addresses of the other applicant(s), each of whose signatures is required in Box 7.

N.B. If you make a joint application, you will not be able to transfer the Shares into a PEP.

I/we join in this application on the same basis as the first applicant.

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

MR. MRS. MISS OR TITLE FORENAME(S)

MR. MRS. MISS OR TITLE FORENAME(S)

MR. MRS. MISS OR TITLE FORENAME(S)

SURNAME

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

071-481 4481

ACCOUNTANCY & FINANCE

FAX 071-481 9313
071-782 7828**Financial Analyst**

Our client, part of a US group, is an industry leader in the manufacture of automobile components operating in the UK and Continental Europe.

WEST MIDLANDSc. £25,000
+ Benefits

Interested applicants should write enclosing their CVs to Fiona Davidson at Nicholson International, Africa House, 54/78 Kingsway, London WC2B 5AH. Alternatively, fax your CV to her (071) 404-8128 or telephone (071) 404-5501 for initial discussion.

NICHOLSON
INTERNATIONAL**BUSINESS ANALYST**

C London £28-32K + car

This successful blue chip Plc is optimistic and forward thinking in its approach to achieving greater market share in the 1990s. The company now needs a young qualified Accountant to join its Corporate Finance team, which provides a strategic planning and consultancy role for the Board.

Reporting to the Corporate Planning Controller, the role involves considerable contact with Senior Divisional Finance and Operating Managers. Concentrating on analysing and commenting on group information - specifically relevant to design, distribution, purchasing and property management subsidiaries - you will respond to Board demands on a project basis.

Newly or recently qualified, (ACA, ACCA, CIMA), under 30 years old, you will offer a background in major practice or industry. Essential is the ability to work in a high pressure environment, flexibility, an investigative approach and above all good presentation skills. The company offers an attractive package and excellent opportunity for progression.

Applicants should contact us on 071 721 7283 or, during the evenings and weekends on 071 231 8272. Alternatively send or fax your CV to:

ALDERWICK
MELINTOCK

SEARCH A SELECTION
SUITE 303, BLACKFRIARS FOUNDRY,
156 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON SE1 8EN
TELEPHONE: 071-721 7283 FACSIMILE: 071-721 7288

INTERNAL AUDIT

Young qualified accountants find out about our vacancies nationwide.

ALAN TIDY AND ASSOCIATES
2, Leopards House,
2, Leopards Road,
Thames Ditton,
Surrey KT7 0RN.
Tel: 081-398 7397
THE INTERNAL AUDIT SPECIALISTS

Derivative Products Group require English speaking Graduate Trainee with fluent Japanese and Commerce/ Business Studies related degree. Candidate should be able to speak and read Japanese. Please send CV to Box No: 5896.

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANTS
Cambridge £25-35,000
Excellent opportunities exist within an international Plc and one of its subsidiaries. These challenging roles have arisen due to a major reorganisation and rapid growth. A hands-on approach is required with a good deal of commercial acumen is needed, as is a combination of experience in the following areas: Knowledge of up to date manufacturing and costing routines, systems development and implementation, management skills, problem solving, senior management reporting and stock control. These roles offer genuine career advancement with room for future progression.

GROUP ACCOUNTING
Central London £230,000 + Car
Restructuring has produced an opening at this multinational's head office. The new role will embrace the analysis of financial and management information for UK and overseas companies - the individual will work closely with divisions on budgeting and planning and can look forward to making a real contribution at group level. Some European travel is envisaged.

The position will suit a Chartered Accountant aged 21-31 either working in the profession or already in industry. The successful candidate will require first-rate interpersonal and technical skills and should be PC literate. Prospects are excellent.

HUDSON SHIRBMAN
FINANCIAL RECRUITMENT

PENSION BENEFITS MANAGER

c. £30,000 + car

Our client, one of the world's leading hi-tech engineering companies, seeks a pension specialist aged 24-40 years to manage the benefits administration of c. 12,000 pension scheme. You will manage a team of staff providing a support service to the company's pension units. You will also help with the development of their computerised administration system. In addition to salary there is an attractive benefits package. For further details please phone Fiona Powell.

Chambers
AND PARTNERS

4 Long Lane, London EC1A 5ET Tel: (071) 908 8844

St. Andrew's Hospital**TREASURER**
(FINANCE DIRECTOR)

St. Andrew's Hospital, and its associated clinic at Harrow on the Hill, form an independent, not-for-profit charitable trust providing treatment for the widest range of acute and, at St. Andrew's, long-term psychiatric disorders in adults and young people. All surplus income, after charitable deductions and running costs, is devoted to the development and upgrading of the hospitals and their services.

This £14M operation is managed by the Chief Executive and four other Executive Directors, under the general policy direction of the Board of Governors. The Treasurer is one of those Directors.

The Governors are looking for a Treasurer when the present holder of the post retires in early 1992. The Treasurer is responsible for the preparation and submission of all accounting and financial records and transactions of the Hospital. He or she also prepares financial forecasts, budgets and projections and is involved in negotiations with funding authorities and private healthcare insurance firms.

The successful applicant will:

- be a graduate Chartered Accountant
- have a proven successful track record at senior management level in Commerce/Industry
- be proficient in all aspects of budget control and costing including knowledge and detailed use of computerised systems
- be seeking an opportunity to demonstrate initiative and creativity
- be able to integrate well and work with Governors, fellow Directors and Medical Staff
- be in sympathy with the ideals of a team dedicated to the care of others.

The appointment is based in Northampton and carries a salary commensurate with its importance. Benefits include car, private health insurance, pension scheme and assistance with relocation expenses.

St. Andrew's is set in 100 acres of parkland within half a mile of the town centre. Amenities include: 9 hole golf course, tennis, cricket, bowls, squash, gymnasium and indoor swimming pool.

If you believe you are capable of meeting the criteria and are seeking a demanding, but thoroughly satisfying appointment, please write, enclosing G.V.T.

The Chief Executive
St. Andrew's Hospital
Billing Road, Northampton NN1 5DG

Closing date: 14th November 1991
Interviews and selection will take place during December

MAJOR MIDDLE EASTERN BANK**requires****SENIOR OPERATIONS MANAGER**

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Plugging in to the power of the sun

Solar energy could be widely used in the 1990s, thanks to two new achievements, says Nigel Hawkes

Solar cells, once an exotic technology used to provide small amounts of power to space satellites, watches and calculators, look likely to become common sources of electricity within the next decade.

Two recent advances indicate dramatic improvements in efficiency and cost. A recent report by the Energy Technology Support Unit at Harwell, Oxfordshire, although enthusiastic about solar cells, doubted whether they would ever be used to generate large amounts of electricity in Britain, but this week's *Nature* and the current issue of the Science and Engineering Research Council's SERC Bulletin may change a few minds.

In *Nature*, two scientists working at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne report the production of solar cells that outperform nature in the conversion of light.

Dr Brian O'Regan and Dr Michael Graetzel have produced a cell with low-cost materials that converts sunlight extremely efficiently, particularly diffuse daylight on a cloudy day. The cell consists of a rough surface of titanium dioxide, which is a semiconductor coated with a light-absorbing dye. When a photon of light hits the dye it is absorbed, creating a free electron, which migrates into the semiconductor,



Drawing of a solar-powered electricity generating station: experimental schemes like this are operating in the United States and France

setting up a current. The device is efficient because the dye is chosen to absorb the wavelengths of visible light with great efficiency, and the rough surface of the titanium dioxide creates a large area for light collection.

Previous attempts to create solar cells of this sort during the past 20 years have been unsuccessful because perfectly smooth surfaces have been used, and the dye has deteriorated rapidly.

Dr O'Regan and Dr Graetzel believe they have solved both problems, producing cells that convert nearly 8 per cent of light into electricity in full sunlight, and 12 per cent in diffuse daylight. The device works better on a cloudy day because the frequency distribution of diffuse daylight matches the absorption qualities of the dye better.

Dr Thomas Mallouk, of Texas University, says in the same issue

of *Nature* that the new cells beat nature at its own game. The cell produced at Lausanne, representing 20 years' work, "is better than the product of a billion years of evolution".

Plants may be less efficient but, he admits, they are self-repairing, reproduce themselves and require little in the way of support structures or wiring, so nature still has a few tricks we cannot match.

In SERC Bulletin, Dr Keith

Barnham, of the physics department at Imperial College, London, reports on a different approach, but one that is also producing promising results. Dr Barnham and his colleagues have boosted the performance of traditional solar cells by capturing photons over a wider energy range, increasing the current output and hence the power of the cells.

Conventional solar cells convert photons into current only if their

energy is greater than a critical level set by the design of the cell, and known as the band-gap. Cells with a small band-gap capture more photons, and produce greater current, but the process quickly breaks down and much of the absorbed energy is wasted as heat.

Cells with a large band-gap have smaller losses and a greater voltage. Because power output is the product of current and voltage, practical devices are a compromise between the two, and cannot exceed a theoretical conversion efficiency of about 30 per cent.

The Imperial College devices work like normal cells above their band-gap. Below the band-gap, however, they trap photons by a different mechanism, using thin layers of semiconducting material only about 50 atoms thick, sandwiched between wider regions of a different semiconductor.

These "quantum wells", as they are called, form additional electron traps, operating in a higher energy range. They can be produced by the methods used to produce conventional cells, so could be added at little extra cost, Dr Barnham says.

The result of adding 30 quantum wells to some test cells more than doubles their output power. A 50-well cell recently made at Philips Research Laboratories at Redhill, Surrey, is twice as efficient as the 30-well cell.

An additional advantage is that a quantum well solar cell could be designed to become more efficient as it gets hot, when the performance of conventional cells falls off. This would be particularly useful in power stations that use mirrors to concentrate sunlight.

UPDATE Bug linked to cancer

TWO American studies have established a link between a common bacterium and stomach cancer. Stanford University researchers studied 125,000 patients' blood and found that those infected with the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori* are three times more likely to develop stomach cancer. A second study, in Hawaii, found that 94 per cent of men with stomach cancer had been infected with the bacterium.

Researchers point out, however, that the bacterium is not the sole cause. Many people carry it without ill-effects for years, and others have stomach cancer without having the bacterium.

Prolific potato

AN AUSTRALIAN company claims to have developed a potato that can triple yields. Calgene Pacific, of Melbourne, working with biologists from the Australian National University in Canberra, say the potato, created by genetic engineering, has proved itself in laboratory conditions but as yet to be tested in the field.

Galloping home

THE Przewalski's horse, the ancestor of the modern horse, is returning to the steppes of Mongolia, 25 years after disappearing from the wild. A new population has been bred by a Dutch group from zo animals, supported by the Worldwide Fund for Nature. By agreement with the Mongolian government, 100,000 acres have been set aside for the horses, and the first eight are expected to arrive there in May. The herd will gradually be built up by new groups of two-year-old horses flown over every two years until 2000.

Little Apples

APPLE Computer has announced its first notebook-sized computer at the Comdex exhibition in Las Vegas. The Macintosh Powerbook range starts at £1,500 and puts Apple into a fast-expanding market. Total sales of notebook computers are expected to grow from less than £1.7 billion by 1995 to more than £7 billion by 1999.

NICK NUTTALL

House of Lords

Sorry to spoil the show, but mind the reindeer



BY the end of the century people crossing Europe may receive traffic information in their own language via their radio cassette players. European broadcasters are considering ways of developing a service called Radio Data System (RDS) so that the bulletins can be instantly decoded into the listener's language.

An Englishman driving in Paris could have his cassette radio interrupted by travel broadcasts from a French station translated

into English even if a cassette was playing or the set was switched off. Mark Saunders, the BBC's RDS development manager, says broadcasters are now examining common words and phrases that the system would recognise and turn into a chosen language.

"In Sweden they wanted a code for when reindeer are on the road and in Belgium one covering frogs on the road," he explains. Broadcasters have agreed to ditch national nuances in favour of a code

that means simply animals on the road, he says.

RDS has been quietly developed since 1989. A British pilot service has operated in areas served by GLR in London, WM in the Midlands, Radio Kent, Radio Essex and Radio Bedfordshire. Mr Saunders says that by April 1992 nearly 90 per cent of England's population will be covered and services in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland will be running. Car makers, including Ford and

Vauxhall, are beginning to offer RDS stereo radio cassette players and manufacturers of the players are increasing the proportion of their range carrying RDS.

One snag with existing RDS services has been that listeners tuned to a national station such as Radio 1 could not have programmes interrupted by local radio bulletins. A BBC system called Enhanced Other Networks is being included by radio cassette makers to overcome this.

Mr Saunders says RDS is being considered as a way of helping car navigation systems. At present the service cannot automatically update itself in the event of a traffic jam, road accident or road works. RDS broadcasts could bridge this gap by automatically updating navigation systems with symbols showing a traffic jam or a road blocked while triggering the sets to plot new routes.

NICK NUTTALL

House of Lords

Husband liable for rape of wife

Rogers v R (Rape: Marital Exemption)

Before Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Griffiths, Lord Ackner and Lord Lowry

[Speeches October 23]

A husband could be criminally liable for raping his wife.

The House of Lords so held in upholding the dismissal by the Court of Appeal (Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Sir Stephen Brown, President, Lord Justice Watkins, Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Russell) (*The Times* March 15) of an appeal by a husband against a ruling by Mr Justice Owen at Leicester Crown Court after which the husband entered a plea of guilty to a charge of attempted rape of his wife.

Section 1 of the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 1976 provides: "(1) For the purposes of section 1 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956 (which relates to rape) a man commits rape if — (a) he has unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman when at the time of the intercourse does not consent to it . . ."

Mr Graham Buchanan for the husband; Mr John Milmo, QC, and Mr Peter Joyce, QC, for the Crown.

LORD KEITH said that the wife had left the matrimonial home with her son and gone to live with her parents. Both parties had indicated their intention to seek a divorce although no divorce proceedings had been instituted.

A few weeks later the husband forced his way into the house of his wife's parents, who were out at the time, and attempted to

have sexual intercourse with her against her will. In the course of doing so he assaulted her with both hands. He had admitted responsibility for what had happened.

Sir Mark Neill, in his *History of the Pleas of the Crown* (vol 1 (1736) chapter 58 p623) wrote: "But the husband cannot be guilty of a rape committed by himself upon his lawful wife, for by their mutual matrimonial consent and contract the wife hath given herself up to this kind unto her husband which she cannot retract."

The only question was whether section 1(1) of the 1976 Act presented an insuperable obstacle to that sensible course. The argument was that "unlawful" in that subsection meant of or entailing or involving consent.

That was not the most natural meaning of the word which normally denoted something which was contrary to some law or entailed or involved consent.

Certainly in modern times sexual intercourse outside marriage would not ordinarily be described as unlawful.

If the subsection proceeded

on the basis that a woman on marriage gave a general consent to sexual intercourse there could be no question of intercourse with her by her husband being without consent.

That was another important context to section 1(1), namely the existence of the exceptions to the marital exemption established by cases decided before the Act was passed.

Solicitors Kingsford Stacey for Hawley & Rodgers, Leicester; CPS, HQ.

Apart from property matters and the availability of married women to give consent, the most important change was that marriage was in modern times regarded as a partnership of equals and no longer one in which the wife was the subservient chattel of the husband.

Hale's proposal involved that by marriage a wife gave her irrevocable consent to sexual intercourse with her husband

in such an oblique fashion.

The fact was it was clearly unlawful to have sexual intercourse with any woman without her consent and that the use of the word in the subsection added nothing. There were no rational grounds for putting the word and it should stand as it was in the subsection.

Section 1(1) of the 1976 Act presented no obstacle to the House declaring that in modern times the supposed marital exemption in rape formed part of the law of England.

If the subsection proceeded

on the basis that a woman on

marriage gave a general consent to sexual intercourse there could be no question of intercourse with her by her husband being without consent.

He was legally entitled to choose and acquire a residence independent of that of his parents.

Solicitors Hobson Audley, Wedlake Saint.

Under all circumstances and irrespective of the state of her health or how she happened to be feeling at the time, in modern times any reasonable person had to regard that conception as quite unacceptable.

The proposal was that of Hale

and the subsection meant

"outside the bond of marriage"

it followed that sexual intercourse in cases which fell within the exceptions was not covered by the definition of rape notwithstanding that it was not consented to by the wife.

That involved that the exceptions had been impliedly abolished.

If the intention of Parliament was to abolish the exceptions it would have been expected to do so expressly and it was in fact inconceivable that Parliament should have had such an intention.

In order that the exceptions

might be preserved it would be necessary to construe "unlawful" so as to give it a meaning unique to that particular subsection and if the mind of the draftsman had been directed to the existence of the exceptions he would surely have dealt with them specifically and not in such an oblique fashion.

The fact was it was clearly unlawful to have sexual intercourse with any woman without her consent and that the use of the word in the subsection added nothing.

Section 1(1) of the 1976 Act

presented no obstacle to the

House of Lords

deciding that the wife had

consented to the rape.

That was the main reason for

the decision of the House of

Lords.

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Aerospace achievements given their due

In 125 years the society has grown from a few enthusiasts to a diverse expert group, Harvey Elliott says

The Royal Aeronautical Society, this year celebrating its 125th anniversary, is the largest multi-disciplinary body in Britain. With more than 20,000 members, it is a focus for those professionally involved in aerospace.

The aim since 1866 has been to expand the knowledge of aviation. Originally only those who believed in heavier-than-air flight were involved. Today men and women involved in mechanical and electrical engineering, aeroacoustics, systems engineering, materials technology and the technology needed in deepest space are members. Also involved are pilots, aviation doctors, journalists, lawyers, managers and theoreticians of every aspect of flying.

Ron Kennett, the director of the society, says: "We liaise with a whole spectrum of organisations to maintain awareness of the society's difficulties and accomplishments. Too often we as a nation fail to give adequate recognition to such key issues as the export success of our airframe, engine and equipment manufacturers."

"We fail to recognise, too, the importance of developments such as the European Fighter Aircraft to a military manufacturing base. The commercial applications of space technologies, sustaining our civil aircraft design and manufacturing involvement in such things as Airbus and regional airliners, are also crucial.

"We must not fail, either, to recognise the importance of government support in negotiating a fairer basis on which our airlines can compete internationally."

Companies such as British

Aerospace, Rolls-Royce and British Airways have undergone significant changes in recent years and face new challenges because of the decline in government business. Mr Kennett says: "It is all too easy for the British public and the government to forget that they still need to be supported and encouraged if they are to build on their successes."

THE SOCIETY sets academic, training and conduct standards for all levels of membership and is able to nominate individuals to the Chartered Engineering section and to all other stages and sections of the Engineering Council register, making it one of the few chartered institutions who can provide internationally registered qualifications.

In the society's headquarters at Hamilton Place, London, there is the finest collection of books on aviation in the world as well as periodicals, technical reports and specialist photographs and slides.

Lectures regularly take place in the theatre with the latest audio-visual equipment and sophisticated computer data projector, while meetings enable speakers from abroad the world to stimulate debate and disseminate the latest information on all subjects related to aerospace.

The rooms reflect Britain's aviation history by being named after such former members as Handley Page, De Havilland, Hawker, Brabazon and Sopwith. The society publishes a regular journal of academic papers, minutes of conferences and seminars and a monthly digest of news from the whole industry.

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SAC Technology Ltd., Ricardo International plc's aerospace division, will be renamed Ricardo Aerospace from January 1992.

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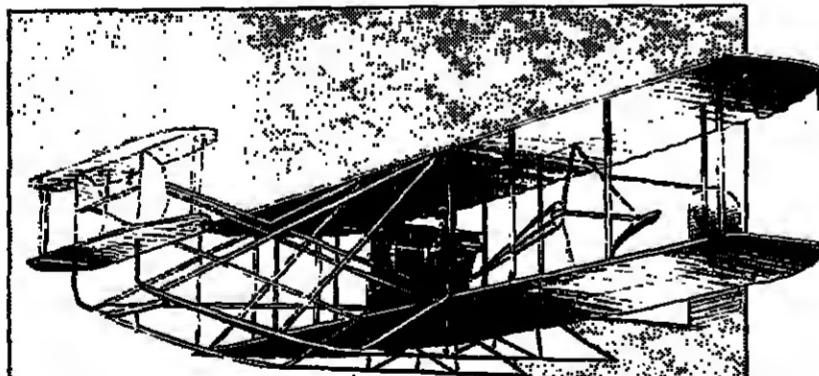
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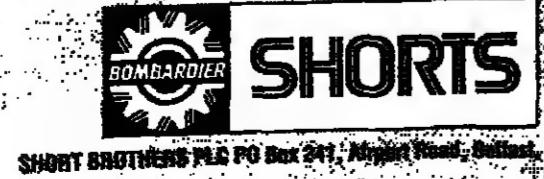




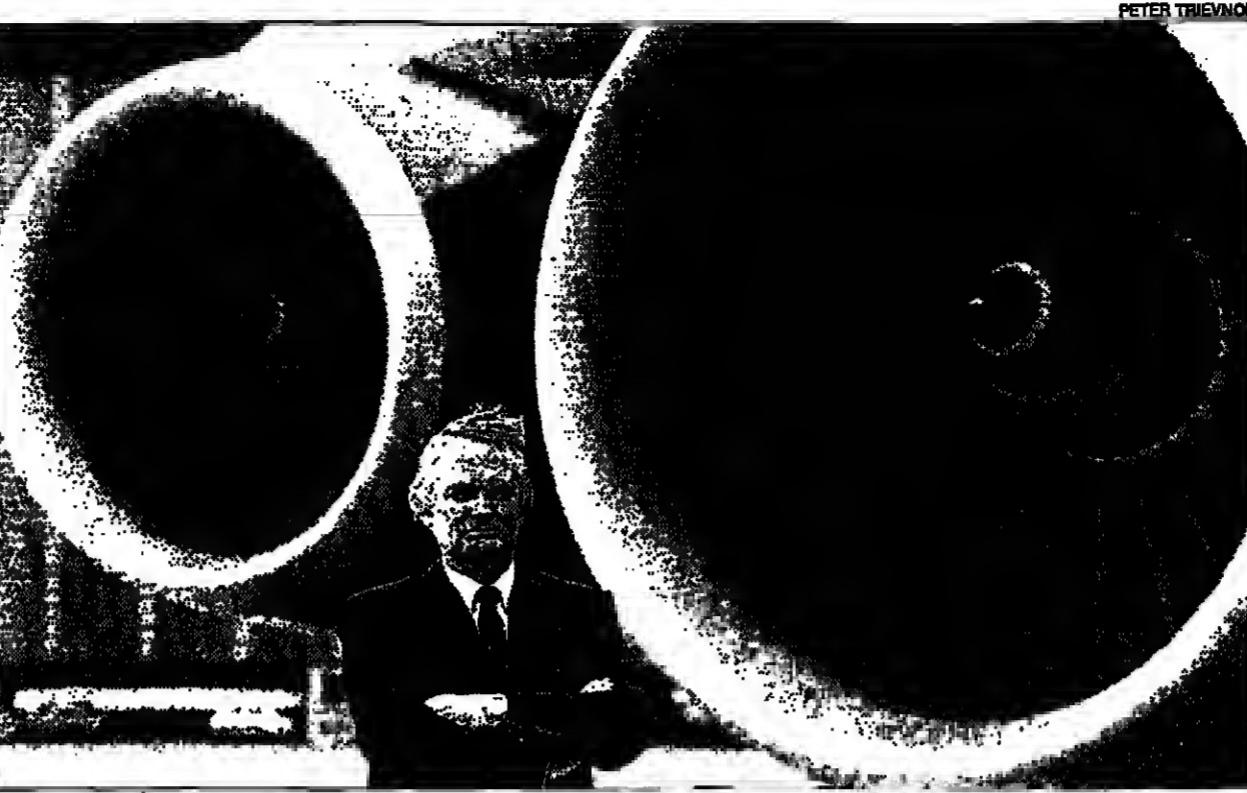
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- Fellow: Those who have had long experience of high quality and have achieved a position of high responsibility.
- Associate: People not employed in aeronautics or without the relevant qualifications but who want to be involved with the society.
- Student: Young people between the ages of 16 and 26 intending joining the profession but as yet unqualified.
- The society awards medals and awards for those making outstanding contributions and, through its education committee, grants and prizes.
- The society has local organisations in Australia, France, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Cyprus.

Making the Wright moves into history

The dreams of heavier-than-air flight devotees came true in 1903. Every climb and loop since then has been recorded

anyone who would listen in the setting up of a society to study "aerial navigation".

When Glaisher and Brearley made their move, they found a ready ally in the eighth Duke of Argyll. Six people attended a meeting held over afternoon tea on Campden Hill, north London, to draw up a statement for the formation of The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain. The first powered, controlled flight — by the Wright brothers — was 37 years away.

From the very beginning the standard of debate and lectures was of a high calibre. The first public meeting in June 1866, for example, revolved around a lecture by F.W. Wenham — "Aerial locomotion and the laws by which heavy bodies are impelled through air and sustained" —

and which is still regarded as the classic description of the theory and practice of mechanical flight.

The society was determined to concentrate on heavier-than-air flight rather than on balloons, kites and birds, and an exhibition was held at Crystal Palace which attracted 77 entries.

The first wind tunnel was described in the annual report of 1870 and in 1886 Captain Griffiths gave a paper on "Jet propulsion for aeronautical purposes". Members were difficult to find and by 1897 there were only 40, although they included such luminaries as Lord Baden-Powell, Sir Hiram Maxim, Lawrence Hargrave and Graham Bell.

However, after the war interest waned and the aeroplane was seen as a potentially dangerous and expensive pastime. The Society, however, pressed on, introducing examinations to produce associates and fellows who could show that they had a real and practical knowledge of aeronautics.

As the second world war loomed the government also realised the society's importance and set up secret meetings at which members of

the RAF and Fleet Air Arm discussed with the aircraft industry and individual engineers their needs and operational experience.

An advisory committee was set up to advise ministers of aircraft production while technical committees studied detailed papers on skin structures and aerodynamics.

The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain had been accorded the title "Royal" by HM King George V in June 1918 but it did not receive its full Royal Charter until King George VI granted it in 1949.

After the war the society

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To the RAeS on its 125th Anniversary, and the SBAC on its 75th Anniversary.

Launching pad for crucial talks

The society works for the advancement of aerospace in Britain and Europe

AEROSPACE is not an industry entered into by accident. The people in it are generally seduced by its glamour and spurred on by a lifelong enthusiasm. Nevertheless, the task of being a co-ordinating body to a diversity of industries is not easily achieved. The Royal Aeronautical Society, while seeing the sciences and industries it supports as international and thus needing encouragement in a broad context, is a worker for the advancement of the British aerospace industry and — progressively — the European. The society, for example, talks of the "cruciality" of the launch of the European Fighter Aircraft programme to the British military aircraft manufacturing base.

Investment in space technologies is seen as one area of concern for the British, especially given the part which satellite communications and satellite navigation are going to play in air traffic control systems.

Similarly there is concern about supersonic transport, national research and development policy, as well as the media and telecommunications industry closing their radio frequencies on bands until now reserved for aircraft and to the point where safety is threatened.

Airline safety may statistically be improving, but air travel is expected to double in a decade, so the visible numbers of air accidents will increase unless safety standards improve even faster.

Areas of concern which the society's seminars and workshops have under review are the effect of cockpit compensation on the pilot and on the reliability of the aircraft systems and systems for holding back the spread of cabin fires to allow for evacuation.

The society encourages work at all levels, from the concentrated academics of the design engineer to the precise aerobatics of the test pilot; from co-ordinating studies for the improvement of anti-terrorist security measures to the encouragement of standardisation in equipment and techniques, as Europe moves towards a co-ordinated air traffic control system.

For all these subjects and countless more, the Royal Aeronautical Society is one of the world's few great aerospace forums.

DAVID LEARMOUNT
• The author is the features editor of Flight International

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Farr-Jones and Campese recovering well

Australians call in Coker to give their lineout a lift

By DAVID HARDS
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

THE extent to which Australia have missed Tim Gavins was underlined yet again yesterday when the team was named to play New Zealand in the World Cup semi-final in Dublin on Sunday. Troy Coker has been recalled at No. 8, the third player to occupy the position for them during this tournament.

Gavin, an outstanding performer during the summer until damaged knee ligaments removed him from the World Cup squad, was replaced by Coker who the same two countries met in Auckland in August. Indeed, Sunday's XV is the same as the one that lost that match 6-3, having a fortnight earlier beaten New Zealand 21-12 in Sydney, with Gavin's assistance.

Bob Dwyer, the Australian coach, admitted he was uncertain over who might prove the best replacement at No. 8 before the World Cup began.



In the event, he has experimented with John Eales in the first two games and Willie Ofahengaue in the next two. Now Coker gets his chance. Ofahengaue reverts to the blind-side flank, where he did some damage against England in Sydney July, and the unlucky player to be dropped is Jeff Miller.

That is the only change from the side that squeaked home 19-18 against Ireland in last Sunday's quarter-final, and comes about through Dwyer's desire to offer a greater lineout presence. "It was a difficult decision," he

said, "but we felt we could let New Zealand control the game easily if we didn't do something about the back of our lineout, with them having Alan Whetton and Zinzan Brooke at the back of theirs."

The Australians also felt that Ireland challenged quite successfully at shortened lineouts (though it was an area they dominated 22-12, according to the official statistics) and will be relieved that they do not have to face the additional threat of Michael Jones, whose religious beliefs will keep him out.

The selection of Coker, who played lock for Harlequins last season, also gives them extra poundage in the scrums; he is the second biggest player in the party. Any difficulties he encountered in Auckland may be accounted for by the extremely wet surface. His two games in the tournament, however, have been at lock, against Argentina and Western Samoa.

The Australian management is far happier with the fitness of Nick Farr-Jones, the captain and scrum half, and David Campese, the mercurial wing. Farr-Jones trained yesterday, showing no ill-effects from the knee which forced him off against the Irish. Campese, suffering from wear and tear to an ankle ligament, is undergoing lighter training.

As an Australian spokesman said, Campese's presence is not so necessary to the mechanics of the team. He might have added that neither Campese nor his colleagues know where on the field the wing will turn up next, though the Irish will offer a suggestion or two.

AUSTRALIA: M Reddick, R Epton, J Little, T Horan, D Campese, M Lynch, N Farr-Jones (captain), A Daly, P Keast, E McKenzie, V Olahengaua, R McCall, J Eales, S Polden, T Coker.

All Blacks worried by second-row doubts

By PETER BILLS

GARY Whetton and Ian Jones, the first-choice second-row forwards for New Zealand, were unable to take part in the All Blacks' training session in Dublin yesterday, four days before the World Cup semi-final with Australia.

Jones, the chief New Zealand lineout jumper, felt a strain in his upper thigh as he warmed up. He missed the session and had ice packs applied to the thigh when he returned to the team's hotel. Whetton, the captain, missed the session because of a heavy cold.

Alex Wyllie, the All Black coach, said: "We thought it safer to stop fan taking any part in the session. At this stage we would hope he will have time to get right. But he will have more treatment in the next 24 hours."

Terry Wright, the full back who missed the quarter-final with Canada because of a pulled hamstring, did not train yesterday, but Shayne Philpot, his understudy, who had a similar injury, took a full part in the session. Kieran Crowley, who was called up as emergency cover, is also available.

Wyllie expressed no great surprise at Troy Coker's return to the Australian back row. "They have often gone for height in that department in recent times," he said.

Referees are raising the tone

Gerald Davies comes to the defence of the World Cup's men in the middle

REFEREES in the Rugby World Cup have been subject to criticism, most of which should, by rights, be directed at the International Rugby Football Board, which frames the laws of the game. Perhaps a word in defence of the maligned referees may be appropriate.

Television commentary teams, as I have experienced first hand, have been well served by the information which referees have fed to them by microphone during a match. The viewers, consequently, have similarly benefited.

To the past, the commentator often has been as puzzled as the next man. He passed on an opinion and, rugby being the flawed game it is, was as open to conjecture as the armchair viewer. The commentator should enhance coverage by supplying information from which the viewer can benefit.

While some referees have had experience of wearing a microphone in Australia, the

surprise is how easily and swiftly they have taken to it in the World Cup. They believe it benefits the game.

To rebut the view of the referee as a killjoy, there is a surprising amount of casual chat between official and player during a match. There is a friendly nature, at least to begin with, in their relationship and the tone is one of encouragement. A stiff talking-to, when it comes, seems all the more effective as a result.

The referees' use of the microphone has been uniformly good, particularly by Jim Fleming, Patrick Rohin, David Bishop and Derek Bevan. This is only an extension of what referees do naturally. Robin, a Frenchman, conducted matters fluently in English and, after the quarter-final in Paris, anyone

harbouring doubts about Bishop would have them dispelled by listening in to the excellence of his control.

As to Henry Kelly's suggestion this week to ITV to allow referees to be heard by the viewers, the referees would be unhappy. They do not favour American football's approach, where comments are relayed by loudspeaker. Nor are they prepared to follow the example of South Africa, where headsets can be hired at the ground. That would be an additional pressure they are not prepared to accept.

Furthermore, and most importantly, legal cases have increased in recent years. In Canada four years ago, a Welsh referee, the municipal authorities, who owned the park where the match took place, and the rugby administrators, under whose jurisdiction it was played, were held responsible for a severe spinal injury to a player.

With such a case in mind, the referees fear that they might be accused of negligence. In warning teams about the continuous collapsing of the scrum, for instance, and from which an injury might ultimately result, the referee's own words, having gone over the air, might be picked up and used against him in a legal context.

For the moment the referees are delighted with the success of the way they have taken in this World Cup. They are wary of taking another.



Bishop: excellence

Queue up for quick sumo test

By JOHN GOODBODY

AN EXHIBITION about the science and the future of sport, planned for next April, will encourage members of the public to compare their prowess with world champions while simultaneously learning about the human body and its physical potential.

"Our aim is to exhilarate and educate," said Marie Jeffery, the managing director of Signature, which will announce details today of the venues throughout Britain where it will be mounted after its four-month opening in London.

Among the 40 different units, which will be open to the public at the Science of Sport exhibition, will be a simulated sprint against Linford Christie over 30 metres. As a visitor leaves the blocks, he will be aware of a lighted life-size figure of Christie advancing ahead of him on the adjacent wall — at the speed he ran when setting the European 100 metres record in London.

No motor racing people will be tested for their reactions in an imaginary start to a grand prix. They can also ride a surf board, which rocks as the individual tries to stay upright for as long as possible.

There will also be models of crouching sumo wrestlers, which people will have to try to push over and so demonstrate the relevance of a low centre of gravity.

ATHLETICS

The two pillars of wisdom which underpin Akabusi

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

KRIS Akabusi's wife, Mooria, on the subject of her husband's "originality": "I think he fails for one big fairy tale." That may or may not be so, but one thing is certain: the story of Akabusi's life reads like one.

As a fostered child, he was moved from one home in another unhappy days? Mostly they were. At one home he was made to drink urine as a punishment. Now he drinks from the champion's chalice. Next month he is to be honoured as Britain's male athlete of the year.

Even before Akabusi grabbed the gold medal in the 4 x 400 metres relay in Tokyo, Roger Black urged that, if the vote between them was close, he would want Akabusi to receive the honour. Black's appreciation of the help Akabusi gave him in his formative years is not forgotten and the magnitude of his achievements against a backdrop of social disadvantage is much admired.

Apparently unloved as a child, Akabusi is much loved now, by public and fellow athletes. His parents left him, aged four, to be brought up in England while they lived in Nigeria, and he was 16 before his mother came to visit him. Too late. "I didn't feel any emotion or bond with this woman whom I knew to be my mother," Akabusi says in his book, *Kris Akabusi On Track*, published by Lico Publishing, £12.99.



Akabusi: inner strength

NETBALL

Full-house sign for W Indies

By LOUISE TAYLOR

THE WEST Indies squad arrives on Monday for a three-match series against England, concluding on November 9. A capacity 8,000 crowd is expected at Wembley Arena for the first fixture, on November 2. Gateshead leisure centre hosts the second on November 6, with the third taking place at Ponds Forge international sports centre in Sheffield.

Ranked fourth in the world, England can expect a stern test from the might of the Caribbean. The tall and flamboyant West Indies squad includes players from Antigua, Barbados, Jamaica, St Vincent and Trinidad.

Kendra Lowe, the England and Bedfordshire captain, aged 28, and with 80 international caps, said: "The set is set for a really exciting series. The matches are sure to be great to play in and great to watch."

"The England squad has had a busy 1991 with the world championships held in Australia in July, but we are fit and ready to take them on. We are looking forward to our first win at Wembley for some years and we are determined to do it on November 2."

As a supplement to the three full internationals, the West Indies will play England Under-21 in Stourbridge, on Wednesday 4, in addition to a series of fixtures against regional sides.

YACHTING

British favourites falter

From BARRY PICKTHALL IN BERMUDA

EDDIE Warden Owen and his British crew suffered mixed fortunes during the opening round-robin series for the Mazda world match race championship here yesterday.

The British crew had a hand-some win over Chris Dickson, ranked No. 1, but then faltered in the match against Russell Coutts, seeded No. 2. The crew also went down to the Swedish Soling sailor, Magnus Holmberg, which left Warden Owen training in fifth place behind an unbeaten Coutts, Peter Isler, of the United States, Dickson and Marc Bour, of France, who were all tied with 0-2 scores.

Dickson tracked to leeward of the British yacht, then forced Warden Owen to tack away into a heading wind-shift. That gave Dickson the advantage at the weather mark, but on the second

beat, the British crew found a private shift in the wind and pulled out a 100-yard lead that they held to the finish.

In their second match however, the British came out of the start second best to Russell Coutts and were never able to recover. Their third match was even more disappointing. Warden Owen fought to secure the better start against Holmberg, only to watch the Swede tack away and take the lead on a winning wind-shift.

RESULTS: 1, R Coutts (NZL), 3 wins, 0 losses; 2, M Bour (USA), 2-1; 3, Eddie Warden Owen (GBR), 0-3; 4, Peter Isler (USA); 5, Russell Coutts (GBR); 6, Magnus Holmberg (SWE); 7, Barry Pickthall (GBR); 8, Dickson (GBR).

BOXING: Eddie Walker, 10-0, beat Steve Davis, 10-1, in a 10-round bout at the National Indoor Arena, Birmingham, on Saturday night. Walker, 27, from Walsall, won by a unanimous decision.

SNOKER: Terry Griffiths, 24, from Worcester, showed some fatherly words of encouragement before the match, also progressed into the quarter-finals with a surprisingly comfortable 5-2 win over Steve James, the seventh seed.

RESULTS: 1st round: G. Finbow (Eng) b. M. Bennett (Wales), 5-4; 2nd round: G. Finbow (Eng) b. S. James (Eng), 5-2.

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GOLF

Lyle back in the old routine for final showdown

From MITCHELL PLATTS
GOLF CORRESPONDENT

SANDY Lyle shrugged his shoulders, smiled and looked ahead to the Volvo Masters which starts here today on the Valderrama course. Severiano Ballesteros stayed in bed; Nick Faldo sought a cure for his putting problems; Ian Woosnam was not to be seen.

It is incredible what a difference a year can make. Lyle, sentenced to playing a supporting role for so long, is centre-stage again. His victory in the BMW International Open propelled him back into the spotlight three years after his last win.

Even so, Lyle is well aware that he must maintain that form if he is to continue his resurgence against the likes of Ballesteros and Faldo here this week. Woosnam is the only one of the top 33 in the Volvo to be in the top 100 in the world order of merit.

Fallopie continues to make more money off the course than Ballesteros, although his form on the greens is giving him cause for concern.

In contrast, Lyle is back in the old routine again with a little help from a book given to him by Kelly Leadbetter, the wife of David Leadbetter. Leadbetter, who runs a golf academy in the USA, is Lyle's manager.

"I carry it around with me like a bible," Lyle said. "I pick out little things from it which make me smile and keep me calm. It helps me to stay positive rather than dwell on bad things."

"I don't know whether the three years I went without winning was a mental thing, but I did get jaded for a while. I lost my appetite in play golf. The bubble burst; the brain gave up."

"You could call it burnout if you want. And you could say that the likes of Ian Woosnam and Curtis Strange are going through the same thing now. All I know is that my desire now is greater than it has been for three years."

Reid in with a chance

CANNES — At the end of October, as the wind at home turns chill and the nights draw in, nothing could be finer than to decamp to the shores of the Mediterranean, as the women's European tour has done this week (Patricia Davies writes).

The first prize is a substantial £16,500, which means that Dale Reid, No. 1 in 1984 and 1987, still on the list, has the chance to become the first player to top the heap three times.

Despite the sparkling surroundings, there is serious work to be done. The Woolmark order of merit will be decided

BASEBALL

Lemke's key hit puts Braves back in Series

By ROBERT KIRLEY

MARK Lemke hit a run-scoring single with two out in the twelfth inning on Tuesday night to give the Atlanta Braves a 5-4 home win over the Minnesota Twins in game three of the World Series. The Braves had lost the first two, played in Minneapolis.

The game lasted four hours and four minutes, the longest in a World Series since 1977. Forty-two players were used, including a record 23 by the Twins.

Dale Justice started the winning rally with a one-out single off the relief pitcher, Rick Aguilera. After an infield pop-out, Justice stole second base and Greg Olson walked. Lemke then bashed a single to left. Justice slid across the plate to

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cinemat television, and £1.5 million, three times the budget, were raised during three new shows, from 10.30pm yesterday at 11.30pm, with a total of £1.3 million, up by 1.5 per cent, and agreed to buy America's £1.5 million and £2.5 million.

**Offshore
Swiss deal**

THIS weekend, after a week of negotiations, the Swiss have agreed to sell the company that runs the offshore currency exchange business to the British-based group, BP. The deal, which is worth £1 billion, will allow BP to take over the remaining 49 per cent of the company, retaining its 51 per cent share.

Firms dip

Manufacturers that make profits to continue to decline, down from 24% to 21% last year, hit by the decline in the US market, which was a 1.5% dip, said. The company turnover in the US market fell by 1.5% in the US market.

**Lastical
profits slip**

A recession in Europe has hit the sales and profits of the UK's largest pharmaceutical company, Glaxo, which has seen its turnover fall by 1.5% to £1.5 billion. The company's net profit per share fell by 1.5% to 1.5 pence.

US firm

US-based, American, medical equipment company, GE, has announced a 1.5% dip in its net profit for the year to date.

**Japanese
growth
optimism**

The Japanese economy is showing signs of recovery, with growth expected to reach 1.5% in the second half of the year.

Struggling York dismiss Bird

FOOTBALL

Frustrated Brady blames defenders for Celtic's defeat

From RODDY FORSYTH IN NEUCHATEL, SWITZERLAND

THE warning issued after Celtic's best performance of the season, their emphatic 4-1 Scottish league defeat of Dundee United two weeks ago, that the serious deficiencies in the Parkhead defence could not be masked by the exploits of the forwards, was vindicated here on Tuesday.

The inept display in the 5-1 defeat by Neuchatel Xamax in the UEFA Cup represented the club's worst result in European football. Neuchatel, whose domestic form is dismal, could scarcely believe the ease with which they were permitted to slice through the defensive ranks in front of Pat Bonner, the Celtic goalkeeper.

"I refuse to make excuses for what happened," Liam Brady, the Celtic manager, said yesterday. "The defending was appalling. I felt we were playing Neuchatel at the right time. It might sound silly in the cold light of day and

probably reflects very badly on my team, but I do think we can turn it around against that opposition. Despite what happened last night, I don't rate them."

Brady's comments highlighted the paradox of this second round tie that it has the capacity to produce a bizarre aggregate result by the end of the second leg at Parkhead. Celtic attacked twice during the first half in Switzerland and missed both chances, but the alarm they created in the Neuchatel defence was more than enough to justify the belief that it has the resilience of an eggshell.

On the other hand, the Celtic defenders were totally ineffective. Anything directed at Bonner simply passed through them unhindered. It is not often we are allowed to witness the complete absence of basic skills, but control, position and timing had evaporated within two

minutes, which is how long it took for Bonner to make his first desperate intervention, at the feet of Bonvin.

McNally may be pardoned to some degree on the grounds of youth, but Whyte and Wdowczyk cannot escape blame. Brady said as much when he remarked: "It was so evident that people were looking around for a lead. You look at inexperienced lads and they can't shoulder too much of the responsibility."

"There is money available and probably now there is no point in hanging around any more." Asked how he would lift the side before Saturday's league match against St Mirren, he said, with un-concealed irony: "I think they should do something for me."

Brady is likely to do something for himself before the week is out. He has inquired about McLeary, the Millwall central defender, whom the Celtic manager describes as "an organiser". The Millwall manager, Bruce Rioch, will want £400,000 for the player, who is not currently playing first team football at The Den.

If Brady is open to criticism,

it is on the grounds of deploying a thinned defence of three players, but equally it is difficult to see what else he should have done given his prior knowledge that Neuchatel's morale was brittle and liable to collapse if Celtic scored an early goal.

Celtic's worst defeats in Europe, by a score of 3-0, have come against the likes of Real Madrid, Benfica and Ajax. At least they won the home legs in each case. It is the measure of this tie that Celtic can plausibly hope to score four goals in the return leg. But it is how many that Neuchatel might score that is the moot point.



Powerless to help: Brady could not explain his Celtic team's failure in Switzerland

Beckenbauer may return to Bayern

HOW are the mighty fallen. Bayern Munich, the former European Cup holders, were humiliated 6-2 by BK 1903 Copenhagen in the UEFA Cup on Tuesday night as their disappointing season reached a new nadir (Louise Taylor writes).

The defeat, in the first leg of the clubs' second-round tie, was Bayern's biggest in European competition. BK, who eliminated Aberdeen 3-0 on aggregate in the first round, recovered from a one-goal deficit to undo the four-time European champions with three goals midway through the second half in Copenhagen.

Over Strake scored twice for FC Swarovski Tirol, of Austria, yesterday as they enjoyed a comfortable 2-0 UEFA Cup second round first leg win over PAOK Salomiki, of Greece,

Yesterdays, the German press called for Sven Lerby, the new Bayern Munich coach, to be dismissed, and the club responded by offering Franz Beckenbauer and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, both former favourites, their playing days at Bayern, the posts of vice-presidents of the troubled club. They are believed to have accepted, with the appointments to be officially announced this morning.

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THE TIMES
SPORT

THURSDAY OCTOBER 24 1991

Sharjah meeting unanimous in its verdict

South Africa get green light for World Cup

By RICHARD STREETON

SOUTH Africa will play in the cricket World Cup next year. Yesterday, at a special meeting of the International Cricket Council (ICC) in Sharjah, their request to take part in the tournament, which will be held in Australia and New Zealand from February 22 to March 25, was granted. Surprisingly no vote was taken but Colin Cowdrey, the ICC chairman, said that South Africa's entry was agreed unopposed.

Cowdrey was reluctant to disclose details of the two-hour meeting but said the discussions were conducted in a spirit of goodwill and without rancour. "Everyone spoke and had the opportunity to put their feelings and views," he said.

"All the problems were aired. Nobody proposed that there should not be a vote. It did not become necessary. Without opposition it was agreed that South Africa should take part. It has been a long story and now we can get on with the details."

These include a re-scheduling of the tournament programme, which has grown to 39 matches with South Africa's inclusion. The compression of some fixtures, which have drawn protests from England and Zimbabwe, was discussed and further talks will be held in Sharjah during the next 48 hours before the organisers issue the revised programme on Monday.

South Africa were immediately installed as fourth favourites for the World Cup, behind Australia, West Indies and Pakistan, and are expected to play their first match returning after 21 years to international competition on February 26 in Sydney. Five of their games are expected to

be in Australia and three in New Zealand, all at major grounds, probably for security reasons.

Clive Rice, who played for 13 years for Nottinghamshire, said that the ICC decision was "exciting news not only for cricket but the whole country". Rice, aged 42, is captain of Transvaal and hopes to earn a place in the Springbok team. He is the only member of the last official South African side chosen — for the aborted tour to Australia in 1971-2 — still playing first-class cricket.

Graham Dowling, the executive director of the New Zealand cricket authority, said he did not anticipate any problems in a country where anti-apartheid protesters have always been active. "The New Zealand government are supportive of us and an invitation they have sent to Mr Mandela to visit New Zealand should allay any fears that remain anywhere."

Meanwhile, if the absence of a clear-cut vote ensured that no dissenting voices were recorded, yesterday's decision at least brings to an end the protracted discussions which in the past four weeks have seen frenetic argument and lobbying worldwide. It has involved prime ministers and other politicians as much as cricket officials.

When South Africa was re-admitted to the ICC last July, it was decided that there were too many complications to allow them to become the ninth nation in the World Cup. Only last month, however, South Africa asked to take part, a request supported by Australia and New Zealand, the joint hosts.

No one was prepared for the speed with which events then moved. On September 25

there was a feeling among cricket administrators that things were moving too fast, and this was coupled with a reluctance to let the politicians make decisions for them.

West Indies, in particular, abstained from voting in favour of South Africa's re-admission to the ICC in July for procedural reasons and have maintained their reservations since. Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka all demanded yesterday's special meeting.

— Toronto — Ian Botham, the England all-rounder, has withdrawn as captain of a Rest of the World XI to play a West Indies XI in a limited-overs match at the SkyDome here on November 2 because invitations to three South Africans — among whom were Jimmy Cook and Allan Donald — were withdrawn.

Increasingly, it appears to



Good times: Krish Mackerel, vice-president of the United Cricket Board of South Africa, Jeff Dakin, its president, Ali Bacher, its managing director, and Steve Tshwete, of the ANC, enjoy South Africa's return at Lord's

ICC allows champagne to go flat

By ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

WHETHER or not South Africa should play in the 1992 World Cup ought never to have been more than a sides-issue within their momentous readmission to the world game. It also ought to have been firmly and irrevocably decided three months ago, in London.

Because it was not, because the International Cricket Council (ICC) and then the World Cup committee allowed it to drag on so interminably, this peripheral matter of participation in a glamorous limited-overs competition has escalated. It has become distorted, expensive and divisive. Yesterday's go-ahead, given in Sharjah, cannot alter that.

Increasingly, it appears to

have been forgotten that the historic judgement, acknowledging that South Africa's cricket is non-racial and that the country is proceeding in that direction, was made more than three months ago.

It was then, at Lord's, that two decades of painful isolation was ended. All that remained was for South Africa, with the help of the other Test-playing nations, to plan its playing future, short-term and long-term. There were no barriers to them, or would not have been if they had been told, categorically, whether or not they would be accommodated in a World Cup that was already programmed in detail.

Instead, as so often in the past, the ICC fudged the issue, with the resultant tedious will-they-woo'they marathon and a growing misconception,

embraced both by the public and by some people within the game, that South Africa are outside waiting to come in. They are not. Their reward for years of brave and evangelical work by the enlightened men within their game came in July and, quite rightly, brought forth the champagne, with no shortage of toasts. What has happened since has turned the bubbly flat.

It was my view at the time that South Africa should have been readmitted within a structured programme, their first international cricket set down for the autumn of 1992. This would have allowed them to make their plans, build their team and generally promote their newly-accepted game. No face would have been lost, on any side, by

their non-inclusion in the World Cup, and such a decision would have saved disruption and prevented the very divisions which the South Africans say they were anxious to avoid.

There have been times, in recent weeks, when you would not have known it. Ali Bacher and his United Cricket Board of South Africa have vigorously pursued the goal of a World Cup place, way beyond the time when they might have been expected to stand down with dignity. For there was opposition, the issue has certainly divided, and the outcome of much electioneering is some grudging nods, from Pakistan and West Indies, and a general round of bickering, which will extend the soap opera tone of this saga, over the entirely re-

vamped itinerary. The blame for any residue of ill-will must lie with the delegates at the Lord's meeting and with the chairman, Colin Cowdrey, who has done much admirable, unifying work within his post but this time seems guilty of indecision.

At the time, Cowdrey made his views on the meeting's mood plain by saying that he would personally veto any application by South Africa to play in the World Cup. If the feeling was so firmly against the idea, why on earth was the matter not voted on and resolved at the appropriate time?

And if it was not, if South Africa were thought entitled to join the party immediately, why have they had to take their case to the ICC for a second time?

Taylor fights for aide

IT SEEMED increasingly likely yesterday that Steve Harrison would retain his job as England football coach (Louise Taylor writes). Harrison, who was dismissed from the same role at Millwall for "personal conduct unacceptable to the club" on Monday, is a long-term associate and

close friend of Graham Taylor, the England manager, who may well succeed in efforts to persuade the Football Association to stand by Harrison.

Officially, however, Taylor and the FA are staying silent on the subject. Harrison is scheduled to issue a statement through his solicitor today.

Two-goal deficit for Liverpool

Auxerre 2
Liverpool 0

FROM IAN ROSS
IN AUXERRE

LIVERPOOL, for so many years the standard-bearer of English football, may well find that their long anticipated return to Europe does not extend beyond the second round of this season's UEFA Cup after an uncomfortable examination of their threadbare resources last night.

Indeed, after an unconvincing performance, which was undermined by defensive naivety, Liverpool will count themselves fortunate to have departed from France with only a two-goal deficit, such was the superiority of Auxerre.

Liverpool may yet retrieve this tie at Anfield in a fortnight's time but it will require a monumental effort.

The options of Graeme Souness, the Liverpool manager, had been badly restricted by a paucity of resources but, despite having to operate

within an inflexible framework, he was still able to pull one rabbit out of the hat.

The inclusion of Redknapp, for the first time since he became the most expensive teenage transfer in English football ten months ago, was a surprise, eclipsing the more predictable news that Saunders was the individual sacrificed to comply with the eligibility of non-nationals.

Liverpool's six-year absence from Europe has done little to erode their in-bred belief in the virtues of defending resolutely when thrust into an alien environment.

By passing the ball intelligently along their back line, Liverpool, initially at least, succeeded in denying Auxerre possession. It was a simple strategy which invited a positive response from the French forwards, one which was out forthcoming.

If Auxerre were reluctant to probe at the heart of the Liverpool defence, they applied their immense technical ability to good effect down the flanks, channelling much of their effort on the left, where

Ablett's positional sense was occasionally wayward.

Cocard should perhaps have done more than steer a header wide in only the third minute but the quality of that chance paled into insignificance when laid alongside the one which Auxerre were to enjoy ten minutes later.

Ablett's headed clearance lacked strength, allowing Guerreiro to thread the ball to the feet of Ferreira, who succeeded only in striking the outstretched hands of Grobbelaar from close range.

Kovacs and Guerreiro were similarly guilty of failing to capitalise on defensive uncertainty as the pressure exerted by Auxerre reached such an intense level that a breakthrough seemed an inevitability.

Ironically, at a point when they were frantically attempting to stay afloat in turbulent waters, Liverpool could conceivably have scored twice. Walter's cross from the left in the thirtieth minute cruelly dissected Rush and Houghton inside the six-yard box, and seven minutes later, the same

player drove a shot into the body of Martini, after Prunier had surrendered possession.

The interval was beckoning when Liverpool's rearguard finally crumbled. Kovacs, having played a neat one-two with Guerreiro, released Ferreira down the inside right channel and he dispatched a fine, low shot despite the attentions of Nicol.

Nicol's failure to prevent Auxerre taking a deserved lead could not detract from an impeccable personal performance and his withdrawal at half-time, because of injury, further impoverished Liverpool's football.

Their response to a situation which demanded an absolute concentration was encouraging but misfortune befell them in the 59th minute when Ablett inexplicably failed to intercept Cocard's cross and Kovacs scored.

AUXERRE: B. Martini, 2. Koenigsmark, W. Guerreiro, 3. B. Nicol, 4. G. Kovacs, 5. O. Dutel, 6. Ferreira, C. Coard, K. Kovacs, P. Vanisus.

LIVERPOOL: 2. Grobbelaar, G. Ablett, 3. D. Rush, 4. J. Houghton, 5. M. Hinds, 6. M. Kovacs, 7. N. Nicol (sub: 8. H. Dicks), 8. G. Houghton, 9. F. Ferdinand (sub: 10. M. Marsh), 10. M. Walters, 11. S. Wilson, 12. R. Keane, 13. D. Barnes, 14. J. Dalglish (Denmark).

Halliday returns to face Scotland

By DAVID HANDS
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

SIMON Halliday must believe that England reserve him specially for the Scots of his 17 caps, five have been against Scotland (three of them in Edinburgh), and he returns to the side on Saturday when England challenge at Murrayfield for a place in the final of rugby union's World Cup.

He plays, though, on the wing, which is where he was twice capped in 1990, including the grand slam match against Scotland which, amid much hyperbole, was lost 13-7. Indeed to the XV announced yesterday to play Scotland in the semi-final there are 13 survivors from that (for England) traumatic day, the exceptions being Jonathan Webb and Jason Leonard.

The omission of Nigel Heslop is the big change from the team which beat France 19-10 in last Saturday's quarter-final, which is unfortunate for the Orrell wing, who was clearly dazed from the assault early to the game by Serge Blanco and Eric Champ. The England management believe, however, that they are in for another very physical match against Scotland and Halliday, three inches taller and more than a stone heavier than Heslop, gets the vote.

"We feel this is our strongest side for this particular match," Geoff Cooke, said after his team manager, said after his

team management must have considered whether there was a case for the restoration of Richards at No. 8, as a force with which to suck in the predatory Scottish flankers. However the back row trio that played in Paris (Skinner, Teague and Winterbottom) stated a strong case.

"The side which loses its discipline will lose the game," Cooke said, in which respect England are in good order.

Their attitude, in the face of considerable provocation, at the Parc des Princes woos them many admirers and was, Cooke believes, the main reason for their victory.

Scotland name their team today and it is expected to be the one that started the match against Ireland. Both Craig Chalmers and Sean Lineen are fully fit.

Referees want action

THE New Zealand Referees Association (NZRA) has taken up the cry for action over the incident in Paris on Saturday involving one of its members, David Bishop, and the French coach, Daniel Dubroca (David Hands' replacement). The association has asked Eddie Tonks, chairman of the New Zealand Rugby Union council, to forward its complaint to the International Rugby Football Board.

Dubroca has admitted to a letter to the French federation that he called Bishop a cheat after the New Zealander had refereed the France-England World Cup quarter-final.

The report of Bishop and his touch judges confirmed there was both physical and verbal abuse of the referee," Bob Francis, the NZRA secretary, said yesterday.

Even if Bishop himself has kept laudably quiet about the incident, it is appropriate that the association of which he is a member should demand more action than the Rugby World Cup (RWC) organisers have been prepared to take.

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TODAY, 1000s OF REFUGEE CHILDREN WILL DRINK DETERGENTS, BACTERIA & ANIMAL URINE.

Imagine walking hundreds of miles to escape death in your homeland. Imagine you're forced to survive on water so contaminated, it can kill you. It's unthinkable, yet it is what thousands of refugee children now face.

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Scotland scheme a success

THE Murrayfield debenture scheme of the Scottish Rugby Union (SRU), launched three weeks ago, has already brought in £10 million. Scotland's success in the World Cup has proved a positive influence.

"We are delighted with the uptake in all classes of debenture to date — it is an excellent indication of the support for the idea of financing the stadium redevelopment through the debenture method," Gordon Masson, the SRU president, said.

Under the scheme, 18,500 individuals and companies pledge cash to return for guaranteed seat tickets for all Scotland's main Murrayfield matches over the next 30 years.

Masson said a new opponent for Holyfield would be announced within the next few days. The bout is likely to be staged towards the end of next

month with Atlanta or Atlantic City as the most likely venues.

Opponents who have been included range from Ray Mercer, former champion Larry Holmes and Alex Garcia while Rock Newman, manager of Ridiculous Boxing Council (RBC) behind Tyson, said he would appeal to the RBC for a rematch.

It has now been rescheduled for some time after January 1992". But Duva's announcement means that it is possible the fight may never take place.

Tyson is scheduled to go on trial in Indianapolis on January 27 on a rape charge and could be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of up to 63 years if convicted.

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month with Atlanta or Atlantic City as the most likely venues.

Bowe to be given his chance.

A Holyfield-Bowe contest, however, does not appear likely without pay-per-view television. The same applies to a rematch with George Foreman, who lost to Holyfield in April and is scheduled to fight Jimmy Ellis at Nassau in the Bahamas on December 7.

The Holyfield-Tyson bout was shaping to be the richest in the history of boxing, with a gross of more than \$100 million and more than two million homes taking the pay